MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::::WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 9. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1850. NO. 48.

PUBLISHED BY
W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2.00 in advance—if payment is unreasonably elayed $2.50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster and arrearages paid.

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AGRICULTURE.

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

The haying season is past and we now approach the first Autumn month. September, in ancient times, was a leisure month for farmers. The boys could have time to hunt pigeons and set their snares for partridges and rabbits—and their traps for musk-rats and wood-chucks.

But since the meat of the last kind of game is thought lightly of in the market—and since hatters have learned how to make first rate fur hats without fur, the game is neglected—the mill dams are riddled and the plain fields are thrown up into heaps. Oh for some encouraging market for musk-rat skins and wood chuck meat!

Pigeons too have grown shy, and rabbits are shot by lawless gunners who traverse your woods in disguise. All the large fish have retired to the sea, and what can the boys sport with after hayday is past?

Oh take a ride and visit some of the lakes and mountains of New England. Go not South for fear of being suspected and taken up as decoyers of slaves, or as hunters for office in preference to partridges and quails. Take a ride and see what other farmers are doing. Learn their modes and compare them with your own.

But mind ye, be not long from active business. A *habit* of idleness or roaming is not to be encouraged or indulged in to excess by those who must make their own fortune. "A rolling stone gathers no moss;" and rusting ore never gains weight. Let it not be said by any one that a day has been lost.

Good farmers always find enough work to be done so long as the ground continues bare. Corn stalks are usually cut in the fore part of the month—bushes are mown and ditches are dug. Rocks are dug and removed, or piled in heaps to be moved off in the winter. Ploughing for winter rye also and for other purposes may be done in this month.

But first of all, sow the grass seeds that you intend to sow, as early in September as possible, in case you did not sow in August, for the earlier the better now, as the roots run deeper and are better prepared for winter. Grass seed may be sown with winter rye if you prefer a crop of rye next summer to a swath of grass.

Low lands should be operated upon at this time if ever—for now we are to have a turn of dry weather, or the old Almanac does not speak the truth. Fix your low mowing grounds now—sow a little more seed where vacancies occur and you may have a full swath next season. If water has remained stagnant in little pools on your low meadows, now is a good time to fill up, "with a little more grape"—or what is better—a little more earth from the highland, and a little compost manure to keep the seed warm. Grass seed sown now will be large enough for the scythe next July. The winter never hurts it when it has a top dressing from the barn yard.

Ditching may be done by the job, and Irishmen may do it as well as Yankees. Twenty-five cents per rod will well pay, on the average, when the ditch is three feet wide and three feet deep.

Turfs may be piled up for burning in a few days after they are cut. One month is better than one year for the surface sods or parings to stand in heaps, for they burn better. Peat may be cut now in case it is to be burned on the spot for manure. It need not be very dry to burn in heaps in the meadow. It makes capital manure for grass.

Hogs and *pigs* must be better fed now, for vegetables are plenty and weeds are full of juice. Hogs and cattle are fatted now and in the Autumn months at much less cost than in winter and spring. Have them ready for market before the very cold weather comes. When corn is full in the milk let hogs have a good supply of stalk and corn together. When they refuse stalks let them have corn ears with the husks, cutting the ears in pieces with an axe. When they grow tired of this give meal well mixed, and soured a little. Some old leaven is as good as emptyings to make the pudding rise.

Pigs grow faster on milk and the wash of the dairy than on the best grain that can be given them. If they have not a range of pasture ground they should be well supplied with corn stalks and weeds from the garden. Purslane is now large and it makes a favorite dish with them.

Cows in milk are often short of pasture in September. Corn tops are excellent to keep up their milk. The tops will answer without the bottoms, though many farmers sow corn in drills for the purpose of foddering at this season of the year and cut the stalks at the ground. No better use can be made of corn tops than to give them out to be eaten while they are green.

CORN STALKS FOR COWS.

Let the boys cut enough stalks at night to be used the next morning, for it is a wet job to cut them when the dew is on.

The question is yet to be settled whether it is not better to let all the corn you plant come to an ear than to cut any of it at the root before earing. We are sometimes told what a great amount of fodder we can obtain from an acre planted with corn. No doubt we get a great amount, but may we not do better to save the corn and let the cows have the stalks and husks only?

We obtain 50 or 60 bushels of corn from an acre when we take good care of it and let it stand for the purpose of saving the grain. We ought therefore to expect a great amount of fodder when the whole is used for that purpose.

We like the idea of letting cows have green stalks, cut at the foot or at the ear—but we suggest that more profit may be obtained by saving the ears till they are fit for grinding, or at least for boiling. For hogs there is not much loss in cutting up at the root as soon as the ears are full. They like a variety of food, and for a time they thrive well on green corn.

The present price of wheat in France is 91 cts. a bushel! In New York, it is 140 cts. This fact will explain why it is that France is just now sending into Europe a vast deal more wheat and flour than the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

MR. EDITOR.—I am a reader of your valuable paper, and I like it very much, for the practical information that it contains. And as you appear to be willing to answer all queries, I would like to ask two questions. The first is, can you, or any of your many readers, tell what will prevent the *worms* from making such depredations on the cranberries. I have a cranberry meadow that the vines blossom full almost every year, and the worms attack them when the berries are from one third to full grown; some years destroying three fourths of them. I saw a statement in your paper, I think, some time ago, (but I cannot find it now) that sowing ashes on the cranberries would prevent their depredations. I would like to know if you, or any one, to your knowledge, has tried it, and with what success, and when it ought to be sowed, and how much per acre. The second question I would like to ask is, is it considered an advantage to pull the suckers off the corn or not? In this vicinity, some think it best to pull them off, others not.

By answering the above questions you will much oblige me, if not others. F. R. L.

Upton, Aug. 1.

☞ We are not aware that there has been much complaint of worms among cranberries. Ashes have a tendency to keep worms away from plants though they may not kill them. Lime is good to destroy, if not to build up. We should sow slacked lime on cranberries in meadow lands rather than to sow ashes. Cranberries blossom about the middle of July. We should not advise to sow ashes or lime at that time; June would be preferable.

In regard to pulling off suckers from corn stalks there are various opinions. We have a strong impression that suckering in any stage of its growth is injurious to the crop—but we may be wrong. More trials are needed to settle the question. We think it reasonable to suppose that while the ear is filling it draws material from the stalk and from every branch connected with it.

Still, when the corn stalks happen to stand too thick to admit a sufficiency of light and air, some advantage is gained by thinning out the suckers. When there is ample room enough for all, nothing can be gained by thinning; but much may be lost.

[Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

BENEFITS OF THE MIDDLESEX CANAL.

MR. EDITOR,—Rumor says "the Middlesex Canal is not to be filled another year." I hope this is not true. Let the people think twice before they release the many blessings the water in this canal affords them. I will mention a few of them, on the line of this canal. Agriculture and all other kinds of business have undergone a thorough change, so as to conform to the water of the canal; with an expectation that it would remain as long as water should run, and grass should grow. I think I may say that thousands of acres of land have been put in a state of cultivation, just suited to the water, now running in the canal—many houses have been built which would not if the water in the canal had not been there. Think of this water passing through many towns, high above the Shawsheen, Ipswich and Medford rivers and all their branches, contributing from its leakage to all the manufactories, machine shops, grist mills, saw mills and turning lathes, situated on these streams, between the crossing of the canal and ocean, in the towns of Tewksbury, Andover, Wilmington, Reading, Middleton, Woburn, Winchester and Medford. Take the water out of the canal and many of them may as well take out their waterwheels. Think of this beautiful stream of water passing through the whole length of the delightful, thriving town of Woburn, within forty rods of their churches, moistening their beautiful gardens; and watering their tanneries, which are the foundation of industry and wealth in said town. Think of its worth in case of fire—of its benefits to cleanliness and health, through every town which it passes. These are blessings which already exist and will apply to all the towns situated on this canal.

Let us look abroad and see how it is calculated to supply the wants of the fast increasing population. When the demand is sufficient water may be taken out from the head of Horn Pond locks, in pipes less than two miles, to the thriving town of Winchester.

This fountain of water would be almost 75 feet above the sills of the depot house in Winchester

Cutter's hill, or the hill west of the depot, would afford a fine spot for a Reservoir. Three miles more would place it on the hill in Medford. Two miles more on the Ten-hills farm in Somerville. Two miles more you have it on Bunker Hill in Charlestown.

I allow this to be looking ahead—but population is fast increasing. Fires are frequent and ought to be guarded against. The water is already in the canal,—I hope it will not dry up.

Those wise men who taxed their money and their talents to construct this canal were men of great minds in their day,—men who looked for the benefits of the rising generation. At that time it was the wonder of New England; when I pass over it now, I look upon it to be the first and great step of enterprise, leading to manufactories and railroads, in the United States.

If the legislature has granted charters for railroads that have destroyed the income of the canal, would it not be an act of justice to the stockholders of the canal to grant them the privilege of using the same amount of water for manufactories, and other purposes, as has been used for forty years past. The dams are ready built.

I hope the legislature of Massachusetts will manage so that the Middlesex Canal may yet be some benefit to the descendants of those noble minded men who built it. Let it not be destroyed just at the time its usefulness may be improved ten-fold.

I may find time and opportunity to say something further on the subject hereafter.

ASA G. SHELDON.

Wilmington, Aug. 20.

[For the Ploughman.]

WINTER WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR,—The undersigned would respectfully take the liberty to recommend to farmers the cultivation of *Winter Wheat*.

It has been generally supposed that our *soil* had lost its necessary elements to produce wheat, and that our *climate* was adverse to its growth; hence the natural conclusion was to *abandon*, without trial. Now, to this *universal error*, our own experience justifies us in giving an unqualified negative. An experience of five or six years would seem to be sufficient evidence, as one of your subscribers can testify, while others are satisfied with less experience.

We often hear it said, it is an "*uncertain* crop." Does not this argument apply to all the smaller grains, to a certain extent? We need not ask the farmer for his *experience* on this point. We have all been *winter rye growers*, and are now convinced *wheat* is as safe from "winter kill," "blight," &c., as rye. In *quantity* it yields fifty per cent. more, and in *value* it is a question for the farmers to decide upon.

This season has been *too wet* for complete success with us, yet we are able to report 15 to 25 1-2 bushels to the acre, and are much gratified with the result.

Grass seed may be sown with safety with the wheat, and *cultivated in*, which plants deeper than the harrow. There is no danger of loss from deep planting, which we would recommend from the 1st to the 15th of September.

Grass land or mowing stubble is better than land which has been long up. *Weeds* are to be avoided. To produce a good crop, (of any product,) *manure* is the great element. Ashes or slacked lime is doubtless a good application; but to say *either* is *indispensably* necessary, we are not *all* prepared to answer, as some have succeeded well without them, while others have used them. We know of no crop which does not acknowledge the benefit of ashes.

In coming before the public, we trust our object will be appreciated. The *products* of a New England farm (unlike the West in many respects) are various, and it should *be the object to produce that crop which is most essential* for home consumption. Every farmer feels himself bound to raise a few *oats*, a little *barley*, a patch of *rye*, a patch of *spring wheat*, (a very uncertain crop, small yield generally, making heavy, dark flour,) and why should he longer neglect to take up a *new branch* (if such it be) in this *great vocation*, which sustains the world with its "daily bread," and with the sweat of his brow? *Leisure* is now at hand; *manure*, ashes and lime, can be gathered up; *seed* can be obtained; implements of husbandry, and "all hands" are ready. Try *once*, nay *twice*, and, we doubt not, winter wheat will become one of the standard crops of our State, and of New England.

HENRY POOR,
BAILEY LORING,
FARNHAM SPOFFORD,
JOHN P. FOSTER,
JOSEPH FARNHAM.

North Andover, August 26.

P. S. Should any one feel disposed to try the experiment, seed may be obtained from either of the subscribers.

[For the Ploughman.]

REMEDY FOR THE DYSENTERY.

MR. EDITOR—SIR,—Hearing that the dysentery was very prevalent in Worcester, I was induced to send the following recipe to you for publication.

Recipe,—Take two table-spoonfuls of sulphur and four of molasses, and mix them together; for a dose, take for a child two or three teaspoonfulls, and for an adult five or six, and continue once in two or three hours.

The above recipe is an excellent remedy for all kinds of bowel complaints. It has been tried in our family for the last four or five years, with invariable success. In one instance, a child was attacked with dysentery, and, having no other medicine in the house, we commenced giving the above, and in a few hours the pain subsided, and before night he was able to be about. We hope all will try it.

A Reader of your Valuable Paper.

Aug. 23.

☞ Our correspondent has sent no name or voucher for his Receipe—the experience of the writer therefore can have no weight with the public. Sulphur and molasses are useful in many cases, and neither is considered very dangerous.

[Editor.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1850.

Sufficient is now known to place the fact of the abundance of the present wheat crop beyond all peradventure. Even in New England, the crop is more abundant than usual of late, and in the Southern and Southwestern States, excepting perhaps Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the surplus will be large. In the Middle and Western States, however, as a whole, the surplus will be very great. Later accounts from Western New York do not confirm the fears entertained of very great injury to the crops from rain. Ohio will have millions to spare; and here in Wisconsin, in spite of the declarations of the few, we gather from the almost united testimony of our exchanges, and from personal conference with many farmers, that, to say the least, the present crop is an average, and, unless long and frequent rains injure it in the field, will furnish a large surplus for export.

There is not, and cannot be under any circumstances, any demand of consequence for wheat to go abroad from this country. England will need but little, as her own crops are good, and to judge from the past 15 months, other countries, more favorably situated, can supply to greater advantage than we can, whatever demand there may exist.

We hope that our farmers and others will look at these things and govern themselves accordingly. Having the facts before them, the farmers can excercise their own discretion as to selling. But there is a cause for a change of things as to England, which is well worth noticing, and should invite them to reflection. England, with an increased population, is raising a greater comparative supply every year, by the exercise of scientific principles of farming. She is, by this means, doubling her crops and relative supply.

Meantime, while in the Eastern and older States, much is also doing towards "causing two blades of grass to grow where one grew before," thousands of emigrants are annually opening up the treasures of the teeming prairies of the West, though by a careless and wearing system of tillage. We must provide some preventive or remedy for the consequences of such a state of things as now exists—a large surplus expected, and which even before its appearance in market, depresses prices to such an alarming extent. The subject is too fruitful to be pursued at length in an article like this, and we can only just now indicate the remedy, in a diversion of labor from farming to manufactures, in a change of a large portion of our people from being producers to being consumers. [Milwaukie Sentinel & Gazette

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COWS HAVE POWER TO HOLD UP THEIR MILK. It is known to many farmers that, when young cows first come in, when the calves are taken away, they will hold up their milk for a short time, and some will almost dry themselves before they will give it down. A few years ago, I bought a young cow which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf, she would not give down her milk. I had heard it remarked, that putting a weight on the cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into the stable, and put a bushel of grain on her back; but not being heavy enough, took it off and put my elbows in the centre of her back and bore on till she hollowed in her back.

While she was kept in this position, she had no power to hold up her milk; for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way and she would immediately give down her milk. [Corr. of Am. Agr.

PROSPECTS FOR WINTER WHEAT. We believe the year 1850 may be put down as one of the greatest wheat years ever known, either in this country or in Europe, or wherever wheat is raised. A friend who has just returned from a business tour into the interior of New Hampshire and the upper portion of Maine, informs us that the crop of wheat, taken as a whole, wherever he went, looked first rate. A few fields had been touched a little with rust, and a few visited with the weevil, but no great damage done by either. Those who sowed winter wheat in this State last year have gathered bountiful crops this year. [Maine Farmer.

PRACTICAL HINTS, BY AN OLD DIGGER.

If you are going to water a favorite plant, that is suffering by drought, don't take the trouble to sprinkle three or four quarts of water upon the top of the ground, over the roots every day. It is only an "aggrawation," as Mr. Weller said when he drank off a glass of very *small* beer. The thing to be done in such a case, is to take off the top soil nearly down to the roots—make a little trench or ditch to prevent the water running away, and then drench the roots with water. Put on as much as the ground will readily swallow. Then wait half an hour, till it is well settled, and put the loose soil back again. To make good thorough work of it, finish all by mulching the surface—that is, covering it with hay, grass, litter of spent tan, or whatever refuse of that sort you can lay your hands on. One or two such waterings will carry a doubtful subject through a six week's drought, and will cost you a vast deal less, both labor and water, than the daily sprinkling system, which is the common practice.

Almost every body, now-a-days, has a grape-vine—either Isabella or Catawba; but one half of us never get a good crop of grapes. The difficulty, when the seasons are long enough, is pretty much all owing to the ignorance of pruning—for pruning is to a grape vine what a pond is to young ducks, something not to be done without. The two great mistakes, in pruning hardy grapes, are, not cutting away wood enough in the winter pruning, and cutting away too much in the summer pruning. If you wish to have your vine thrive and well open to the sun, prune it as clean in February or March as you please. If you wish to stunt and diminish the size of your crop of grapes by one half, delay summer pruning till they are as large as marrowfat peas, and then make slashing work of it. Of course, in this way you will take off about a third of all the young leaves and give a check to the plant, like the jog on a railroad made by throwing a locomotive off the track. But you have "let the sun in to the grapes," and they will thank you for it, by growing about half as fast and two-thirds as large, as they would have done if you had shortened the shoots ten days earlier and taken off about half as much. The grape leaf likes the hottest sun—but nature hangs the clusters of fruit under the shade of the foliage, and if you won't take the hint from her, she will set you to thinking why your vines "turn out so poorly." If you find that your soil is poor, and if the crop does not set and swell off properly, give them a good dose of soap-suds or liquid manure at the roots once a week. Grape-vines are cormorants, and if you want large and fine fruit, you must give no homœpathic doses of manure.

If I had "a call" to preach a sermon on gardening, I should take this for my text: *Stir the soil.* It's not an uncommon thing for people to admit the fact that nothing was made in vain; but neverless they will put in for an exception or two. "I should like to know what weeds were made for!" What for? Why, to force you to keep hoeing and digging in order to stir the soil and make it light and mellow. "But why?" Because the roots of plants must have *air*, and if the surface of the ground were never stirred—as for the most part it never would be by lazy people, but for the weeds that must be cut up—it would become so hard and close, in many cases, that fresh supplies of air would never get to the roots. "But," the grumbler will say, "how do you get along with the fact that plants in a wild state, grow and flourish though the soil is not stirred?" But the cases are, by no means, the same. Wild plants grow from year to year in the same spot, and there is a yearly deposit of leaves, stalks, and vegetable matter upon the surface of the ground, which keeps it light and open, so that the air can easily get to the roots. This is not at all the case in common soil, where the plants are scattered and the surface is bare, so that it "bakes and becomes hard" with the rain. On this account the good gardener is always up and stirring his soil, and on this account all the little implements—ploughs, hoes, cultivators, are things not to be done without by the raiser of good crops. If you have any doubts remaining, try the experiment for yourself, the first spell of hot dry weather. Take 50 hills of corn or a couple of beds of vegetables, and loosen up the soil about the roots very often—as often as it becomes a little hard. Directly along side, for the sake of fair play, leave as many hills or beds of the same crop, with little or no stirring. I won't waste room in saying what the result will be, but if it don't open your eyes to the importance of not putting your roots on a short allowance of air, then set me down for an unprofitable Old Digger.—[Horticulturist.

CARBON AS A FERTILIZER.

All the crops that we raise, indeed all the vegetable kingdom, from the moss to the oak, contain carbon more or less abundantly, according to their solidity. In order, therefore, to raise such things successfully, it is evident that they must be so placed that they derive this substance in suitable quantities from some source or other. One great source, from which they obtain it, is the atmosphere, as this is constantly receiving it from the combustion of fuel, and the respiration of animals.

Every fire that burns, and every animal that breathes, is constantly throwing out large quantities of carbon united with oxygen, which renders it gaseous, and thereby enables it to mingle or mix with the air. This is absorbed by the leaves of vegetables, and is connected to the solid substance of the plant, while the oxygen is thrown out, for the resupply of animals.

But it seems that it is well, if not absolutely necessary, for plants to receive a portion of carbon by their roots. Almost all the animal manures, which we apply to crops, contain more or less of carbon, which, by some means or other, becomes dissolved by the moisture in the earth, and is taken up by the roots of the plants.

It is a question of some consequence to those who have not a sufficient supply of animal manures, if this substance cannot be supplied from the many other substances which contain it. For this purpose charcoal has been recommended, and many who have used it state that they have derived great benefit from it, while others affirm that they do not see any advantage from its use. Probably the mode of using and the circumstances under which they each used the coal with such different results, were very different indeed.

It is well known that charcoal is very durable, and resists putrefaction or decomposition stubbornly. Some suppose that it cannot be decomposed by the ordinary process, but that as it absorbs all the gases in a wonderful manner, its chief use as a manure is a sort of magazine or storehouse for those gases, which it imparts gradually to the plants as they need them. Be this as it may, it is very evident that if you would derive any benefit from its decomposition it should be made very fine,—its surfaces should be multiplied as much as it is possible for art to do it, in order that the decomposing agents may have every advantage over it.

The question has also been asked, if charcoal can be used as a manure, on account of the carbon it contains, why may not the pit or mineral coal be also used? We have recently seen an essay upon the subject, in the American Farmer, in which the writer quotes the experiments of Prof. Ewell upon the use of bituminous coal as a manure, and he thinks that the use of anthracite will be followed with the same results. We will give an abstract of the professor's observations in this matter.

"As carbon must enter into the substance of the domestic plants, it must be of service in improving soils. But it has been stated that before carbon can enter plants, it must be in a certain state, in which, according to some, it may be dissolved in water, to be applied to the roots of plants. Hence they have inferred that, as pit coal is not soluble in water, so it cannot be of service to the roots of vegetables; and this has been supported by a few experiments made by different persons with the coal, by which it appears to be of little use. Being forcibly struck with the quantity of carbon in this coal, I thought it very surprising that it was not found to be manure. This led me to institute several experiments, relative to the subject. The results of those experiments prove that coal is one of the most valuable manures ever applied to land. While conducting these experiments I was conscious that the cohesion of coal was too strong to be overcome by the powers of the plants. This led me to provide against this, by reducing the coal to a most impalpable powder, previous to mixing it with the earth. When this was done the coal accelerated the vegetation of wheat and corn with astonishing facility."

Dr. Ewell draws the following conclusions from his experiments:

1. That those who experimented with coal did not reduce it to a very fine powder.

2. That coal, in coarse powder, is no better than common sand, as vegetables have not the power to decompose it.

3. That coal reduced to a powder as fine as wheat flour, will unite to plants and act as a most excellent manure for all plants requiring carbon for their growth.

4 That great good would be derived if mills were erected for reducing coal to the state of a fine dust, as the coal could be had very cheap from the immense mines throughout the country, and the land enriched at no great expense.—[Maine Farmer.

CUTTING WHEAT EARLY.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The subject of early cutting of wheat has received attention for several years; but I am convinced that it is not understood and practised to the greatest profit. It has been the common method to put the wheat up in stocks—two rows of bundles, the tops resting against each other. In this way the heads are exposed to the full force of the harvest sun, which soon dries them and the straw, so effectually as to prevent all nutriment passing from the straw to the grain.

My method, at beginning of harvest for several years past, has been this: We begin our harvest early, bind at first in quite small bundles, stook them by putting eight or nine in a stook, with a larger one for a cap. In this way the grain is secured from being suddenly dried, the nutriment from the straw continues to pass to and nourish the grain, as long or longer than if the wheat were standing, and if well put up it is secure from almost any weather; so that our first cut is frequently last carted to the barn or stack. I have taken heads from stooks thus put up, which, with the straw were green, and the grains when shelled were dry, fit for grinding, but were plump, thin skinned, and almost transparent, whilst wheat which stood and ripened in the sun, was thick skinned and looked shrivelled, and this in seasons when no rust or causality attended the crop. We can begin harvest earlier by this method, and our straw will be more valuable for fodder, as well as the wheat for flour. If the crop cannot be cut till nearly or quite ripe, we can then put it in stouts as the stooking is a trifle, and but a trifle more work to an experienced hand. R. WATKINS.

Napoleon, Michigan. [Albany Cultivator.

A PLEA FOR AMERICAN TREES.

It is to be feared that few among the younger generation now spring up will ever attain to the dignity of the old forest trees. Very large portions of these woods are already of a second growth, and trees of the greatest size are becoming every year more rare. It quite often happens that you come upon old stumps of much larger dimensions than any living trees about them; some of these are four, and a few five feet or more in diameter. Occasionally, we still find a pine erect of this size; one was felled the other day, which measured five feet in diameter.—There is an elm about a mile from the village seventeen feet in girth, and not long since we we heard of a bass-wood or linden twenty-eight feet in circumference. But among the trees now standing, even those which are sixty or eighty feet in height, many are not more than four, or five, or six feet in girth. The pines, especially, reach a surprising elevation for their bulk.

As regards the ages of the larger trees, one frequently finds stumps about two hundred years old; and those of three hundred are not rare, and occasionally we have seen one which we believed to claim upwards of four hundred rings. But as a rule, the largest trees are singled out very early in the history of a settlement, and many of these older stumps of the largest size have now become so worn and ragged, that it is seldom one can count the circles accurately.—They are often much injured by fire immediately after the tree had been felled, and in many other instances decay has been at work at the heart, and one cannot, perhaps, count more than half the rings; measuring will help, in such cases, to give some idea; by taking fifty rings of the sound part, and allowing the same distance of the decayed portion for another fifty. But this by no means is a sure way, since the rings vary very much in the same tree, some being so broad that they must have sensibly increased the circumference of the trunk in one year, to the extent, perhaps, of an inch: while in other parts of the same shaft you will find a dozen circles crowded into that space. In short, it is seldom one has the satisfaction of meeting with a stump in which one may count every ring with perfect accuracy. It is said that some of the pines on the Pacific coast, those of Oregon and California, have numbered nine hundred rings; these were the noble Lambert pines of that region. Probably very few of our own white pines can show more than half that number of circles.

It is often said, as an excuse for leaving none standing, that these old trees of forest growth will not live after their companions have been felled they miss the protection which one gives to another, and, exposed to the winds, soon fall to the ground.

As a general rule, this may be true; but on is inclined to believe that if the experiment of leaving a few were more frequently tried, it would often prove successful. There is an elm of great size now standing entirely alone in a pretty field of the valley, its girth, age, and whole appearance declaring it a chieftain of the ancient race—the "Sagamore elm," as it is called—and in spite of complete exposure to the winds from all quarters of the heavens, it maintains its place firmly. The trunk measures seventeen feet in circumference, and is thought to be a hundred feet in height; but this is only from the eye, it never having been accurately ascertained. The shaft rises perhaps fifty feet without a branch, before it divides, according to the usual growth of old forest trees. Unfortunately, gray branches are beginning to show among its summer foliage, and it is to be feared that it will not outlast many winters more; but if it die to-morrow, we shall have owed a debt of many thanks to the owner of the field for having left the tree standing so long.

In these times, the hewers of wood are an unsparing race. The first colonists looked upon a tree as an enemy; and to judge from appearances, one would think that something of the same spirit prevails among their descendants, at the present hour. It is not surprising, perhaps, that a man whose chief object in life is to make money, should turn his timber into bank-notes with all possible speed; but it is remarkable that any one at all aware of the value of wood, should act so wastefully as most men do in this part of the world. Mature trees, young saplings, and last year's seedlings, are all destroyed at one blow by the axe or by fire; the spot where they have stood is left, perhaps, for a lifetime without any attempt at cultivation, or any endeavor to foster new wood. One would think that by this time, when the forest has fallen in all the valleys—when the hills are becoming more bare every day—when timber and fuel are rising in price, and new uses are found for even indifferent woods—some forethought and care in this respect would be natural in people laying claim to common sense. The rapid consumption of the large pine timber among us should be enough to teach a lesson of prudence and economy on this subject. It has been calculated that 60,000 acres of pine wood are cut every year in our own State alone; at this rate, it is said that in twenty years, or about 1870, these trees will have disappeared from our part of the country! But unaccountable as it may appear, few American farmers are aware of the full value and importance of wood. They seem to forget the relative value of the forests. It has been reported in the State of New York, that the produce of tilled lands carried to tidewater by the Erie Canal, in one year amounted to 8,170,000 dollars' worth of property; that of animals, or farm-stock, for the same year, is given at $3,230,000; that of the forest lumber, staves, &c., at $4,770,000. Thus the forest yields more than the stock, and more than half as much as the farm lands; and when the comparative expense of the two is considered, their value will be brought still nearer together. Pelties were not included in this account. Our people seldom remember that the forests, while they provide food and shelter for the wildest savage tribes, make up a large amount of the wealth of the most civilized nations. The first rude devices of the barbarian are shaped in wood, and the cedar of Lebanon ranks with the gold of Ophir within the walls of palaces. How much do we not ourselves owe to the forests as regards our daily wants! Our fields are divided by wooden fences; wooden bridges cross our rivers; our village streets and highways are being paved with wood; the engines that carry us on our way by land and by water are fed with wood; the rural dwellings without and within, their walls, their floors, stairways, and roofs, are almost wholly of wood; and in this neighborhood the fires that burn on our household hearths are entirely the gift of the living forest.

But independently of their market prices in dollars and cents, the trees have other values: they are connected in many ways with the civilization of a country; they have their importance in an intellectual and in a moral sense. After the first rude stages of progress is past in a new country—when shelter and food have been provided—people begin to collect the conveniences and pleasures of a permanent home about their dwellings, and then the farmer generally sets out a few trees before his door. This is very desirable, but it is only the first step in the track; something more is needed; the preservation of fine trees, already standing, marks a further progress, and this point we have not reached. It frequently happens that the same man who yesterday planted some half dozen branchless saplings before his door, will to-day cut down a noble elm, or oak, only a few rods from his house, an object which was in itself a hundred fold more beautiful than any other in his possession. In very truth, a fine tree near a house is a much greater embellishment than the thickest coat of paint that could be put on its walls, or a whole row of wooden columns to adorn its front; nay, a large shady tree in a door yard is much more desirable than the most expensive mahogany, and velvet sofa in the parlor. Unhappily, our people generally do not see things in this light. But time is a very essential element, absolutely indispensable, indeed, in true civilization; and in the course of years we shall, it is to be hoped, learn further lessons of this kind. Closer observations will reveal to us the beauty and excellence of simplicity, a quality as yet too little valued or understood in this country. And when we have made this further progress, then we shall take better care of our trees. We shall not be satisfied with setting out a dozen naked saplings before our door, because our neighbor on the left did so last year; nor cut down a whole wood, within a stone's throw of our dwelling, to pay for a Brussels carpet from the same piece as our neighbor's on the right; no, we shall not care a stiver for mere show and parade, in any shape, whether our neighbors to the right or the left do so or not.

How easy it would be to improve most of the farms in the country by a little attention to the woods and trees, improving their appearance, and adding to their market value at the same time! Thinning woods and blasting them; clearing only such ground as is marked for immediate tillage; preserving the wood on the hill-tops and rough side-hills; encouraging a coppice on this or that knoll; permitting bushes and young trees to grow at will along the brooks and watercourses; sowing, if need be, a grove on the bank of the pool, such as are found on many of our farms: sparing an elm or two about; with a willow also to overhang the well; planting one or two chestnuts, or oaks, or beeches, near the gates or bars; leaving a few others scattered about every field to shade the cattle in summer, as is frequently done, and setting out others in groups, or singly, to shade the house—how little would be the labor or expense acquired to accomplish all this, and how desirable would be the result. Assuredly, the pleasing character thus given to a farm and a neighborhood, is far from being beneath the consideration of a sensible man.

But there is also another view of the subject. A careless indifference to any good gift of our gracious Maker shows a want of thankfulness, as any abuse or waste betrays a reckless spirit of evil. It is indeed, strange that one claiming to be a rational creature, should not be thoroughly ashamed of the spirit of destructiveness, since the principle itself is clearly an evil one. Let us remember that it is the Supreme Being who is the Creator, and in how many ways do we see His gracious providence, His Almighty economy deigning to work progressive renovation in the humblest objects when their old forms have become exhausted by time! There is also something in the care of trees which rises above the common labors of husbandry, and speaks of a generous mind. We expect to wear the fleece from our flocks, to drink the milk of our herds, to feed upon the fruits of our fields; but in planting a young wood, in preserving a fine grove, a noble tree, we look beyond ourselves to the band of household friends, to our neighbors—aye, to the passing wayfarer and stranger who will share with us the pleasure they give, and it becomes a grateful reflection that long after we are gone, those trees will continue a good to our fellow creatures for more years, perhaps, than we can tell.

Quite recently, two instances of an opposite character connected with this subject have accidentally fallen under our notice. At a particular point in the wilds of Oregon, near the banks of the Columbia River, there stood a single tree of great size, one of the majestic pines of that region, and long known as a landmark to the hunters and emigrants passing over those solitary wastes. One of the expeditions sent out to explore that country by the government, arriving near the point, were on the watch for that pine to guide their course; they looked for it some time, but in vain; at length, reaching the spot where they supposed it ought to have stood—a way-mark in the wilderness—they found the tree lying on the earth. It had been felled, and left there to rot, by some man claiming, no doubt, to be a civilized being. The man who could do such an act would have been worthy to make one of the horde of Attila barbarians who delighted to level to the ground every object over which their own horses could not leap. [Miss F Cooper's Rural Hours.

STARCH FROM INDIAN CORN.

Many of our readers are not aware of the extent of this new branch of manufacture, which we hope soon to see take the place of whiskey distilleries in the consumption of our great American staple, Indian corn. There is now in operation, at Oswego, New York, a manufactory that consumes 2,000 bushels of corn a week, which makes 40,000 lbs. of the whitest and most beautiful starch for all domestic purposes, whether for the laundry or pantry. The building is 130 by 190 feet, five stories high, (to which an addition is about being erected,) and contains 200 cisterns for precipitating the starch, 11 furnaces with drying rooms, and employs about 70 men, and manufactures upwards of $120,000 worth of starch, annually. There are two other similar establishments in the United States, and yet the demand is constantly increasing.

It is found that this kind of starch is superior to any other for culinary purposes, because it is always made from clean, sweet corn, the gluten of which is separated by a peculiar process of grinding and washing, the corn being first steeped in a chemical liquor, then reduced to pulp, sifted and filtrated, and passed into huge cisterns, whence it flows through long narrow troughs, draining off the water through coarse cotton cloths. In 12 hours, the starch becomes like wet clay, capable of being handled and dried, a process that requires much care and a powerful heat. The residue of the corn is used for feeding hogs and other domestic animals.

This is a new use of Indian corn, but one, we hope, that will prove profitable to the manufacturer, and induce a very large consumption of this grain, and thereby increase the price to the grower. We should like to have some statistics of the other corn manufactories in the country for the purpose of noticing them as being intimately connected with the interest of the agricultural community, and the object of our journal. [American Agriculturist.

GREEN VEGETABLE MANURE. This has been used for upwards of two thousand years, and in countries where the arts of culture has been most attended to. Various crops have been sown with no other view than to be buried in, when fully grown, to render the soil fit for crops of more importance. Every species of vegetable, in a green state, acts more or less as fertilizers, some probably more than others, according to their power of draining organic matter from the subsoil. It is therefore, no detriment to the soil to be covered with weeds, providing they are not allowed to seed, and that they be dug into the ground instead of being hoed down and raked off, which latter process is a direct robbery of the soil. Green vegetable manure is most effective on light sandy soils, and least so on peaty lands. It is surprising how much valuable manure is wasted in gardens, by carrying it to the compost heap, instead of at once burying it in the soil; and how much is lost or neglected in woods and waste places, from mere indolence, or from want of knowing that rampant nettles and rank-growing plants constitute a great amount of the food of plants. Tree leaves and the mowing of lawns are valuable manures, and far too seldom turned to useful account. For using green vegetable manure, it should be applied as soon as possible after it is cut.

[North British Agriculturist.

The late Mr. Colman, in his letters from Europe, speaks with admiration of the interest the wives and daughters of the farmers and landed proprietors of England, manifested in everything that appertained to Agricultural improvement. They composed more than one half the audience at society gatherings, were everywhere present, and showed an amount of knowledge on all subjects connected with domestic economies and agriculture—and that, too, without 'o'erstepping the modesty of nature'—that rendered them not only, the most interesting of teachers, but the most charming of companions. No fine points in a celebrated milker escaped their commendation, nor defects their practised eye; they were amateurs in the flavor of cheese, and discriminating critics on the merits of butter—able as well to arrange a boquet with the most exquisite taste, or with statuesque fingers to mould butter in its most attractive form. This is as it should be. Knowledge of everything but evil, is the highest civilization, and we hope New England women will not be backward in following, to a greater extent, the admirable example of their elder sisters.

LARGE YIELD. Richard Gour, of Van Buren township, sent to our office a few days ago, the product of two grains of wheat, sown in July, 1849—the most remarkable yield that has ever come within our notice. The number of stalks produced by these two grains is 103; grains, 3,178; weight, 4 oz. 1 dram; height of straw about four feet six inches. If any of our cotemporaries can beat this, let them make it known, and we'll "acknowledge the corn." [Greenville (O.) Journal.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. The total emigration from Liverpool to the United States, for the half-year ending July 1st, 1850, was 80,914. The proportion of Irish to other passengers, through this channel, is generally as nine to ten. A late number of the Liverpool Chronicle states, that notwithstanding that during the last three years, the emigration from Liverpool has been unprecedentedly large, it is likely to be still larger the present year, and to differ materially in character, as operations are in progress to bring through the town the whole tide of German emigration, which is almost

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1850.

☞ *Please notice that being obliged to surrender our room in Quincy Hall to the "Committee" during the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, we have procured an office for a few weeks at No. 36 South Market Street, nearly opposite the entrance to our former office.*

Subscribers will please call and see us there.

MASSACHUSETTS IN CONGRESS.

More men from Massachusetts are wanted in Congress. It is unfortunate that we of the North cannot agree to fill up the vacancies in the House. It seems to be doubted at present whether the important bills from the Senate will pass.

Mr. Eliot, the member from Boston, has taken his seat in the House. Mr. Ashmun has recently made a good address to that body, and more speaking and acting is wanted from this quarter. It is supposed by good judges that the bill to admit California will pass—also the bill to settle the boundary of Texas, though the sum to be paid seems quite large to those who are to receive no part of the money.

In the Senate Mr. Winthrop could not make out how ten millions should be due for lands at first taken by conquest and then purchased of Old Mexico by the United States. He said he thought the fifteen millions to be paid to that country, as agreed by, treaty, was to be in full for the whole country taken from Mexico, including California. Yet he was willing to pay something to Texas for the sake of peace. Mr. Davis was for reducing the sum to be paid to six millions, but his amendment was not listened to. The bill will have a hard struggle in the House and may yet be amended.

The last accounts from the Senate left it engaged on the fugitive slave bill. On this there has been much debate. It is agreed by reasonable men that slave owners have a right to retake their runaway slaves in the Free States—but the mode of taking and the form and place of trial are in dispute.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, ridiculed the idea of the power of Massachusetts to define citizenship for his State. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts had offered an amendment making it the duty of the marshal of the district to take proper measures to liberate a free black when imprisoned without charge of any offence. He reminded the Senate of the conduct of South Carolina in taking cooks and stewards from vessels stopping there, and putting them in jail till the vessel should depart, for fear they might commit some mischief if they were allowed their liberty. Mr. Davis insisted on a provision for trying the constitutionality of the South Carolina law in this behalf. Mr. Holmes undertook to defend the law of his State, and to insist that though a free black might be a citizen of Massachusetts he could never become a citizen of South Carolina—for South Carolina law would not permit it, and the constitution could not intend it. He farther argued that his State had an indefeasible right to make laws to guard her against free blacks as well as to make quarantine regulations against pestilence.

Mr. Winthrop answered that it was not a question of citizenship that was to be settled. The question is, can South Carolina or Louisiana take a freeman from a vessel and imprison him in jail without warrant or charge of any committed offence? Can the authorities of South Carolina seize any free citizen of Massachusetts and put him in jail for fear he may possibly do some mischief in Charleston?

Mr. Butler pretended to be ignorant that any person had actually been taken out of a Northern vessel under the South Carolina law—but he was answered by a bill of particulars given by Mr. Winthrop. He gave the names of captives, and reminded the Senate of the vain efforts of Massachusetts to obtain redress, when Mr. Hoar was sent to Charleston.

The Massachusetts Senators made out their case—a very clear one too—but it was not regarded by the Senate. Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut too showed the importance of the *place* in the trial of a right to a slave. A jury in Massachusetts would hold the law of South Carolina to be unconstitutional and therefore void. But a Carolina jury would hold it legal, and would give a verdict against a slave that might be made such by an unconstitutional law.

☞ Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution of John W. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman—he was to be hanged between the hours of eight and eleven A. M.

At eleven yesterday we learned that the execution took place in the northeast part of the jailyard at a quarter before ten o'clock. The Police regulations were such that no noise or confusion was witnessed. Dr. Putnam offered a prayer in presence of those who were called to witness the execution.

☞ The storm of rain which was so bountiful here last Sunday was very extensive. In New York, it was felt several hours before any rain fell here.—In New Orleans they had a whole day the start of us. This confirms the observation of Franklin, that all extensive N. E. storms begin South of us, generally in the Gulf of Mexico.

☞ A new subscriber sends the money for the Ploughman and requests us to put it in the Post Office for him on Thursdays. Will he please remember that the Ploughman is not printed until Friday afternoon, thus securing to him the latest news of the week. Of course he cannot have it before Saturday morning's mail arrives.

☞ A very long train of cars came in on Saturday last from Worcester, bringing twenty-two hundred people to see Burr's Panorama. There were three engines attached and forty-six cars.

☞ The bridge connecting Faneuil Hall with Quincy Hall, for the Mechanics' Fair, was placed across Merchants Row on Friday. It is Mr. Lanergan's Patent. The Fair is to commence on Sept. 11th. See advertisement.

☞ Peaches from New Jersey are now plenty in our market—some of them are ripe. We learn that the harvest in that State is abundant.

☞ Mr. Bullard's advertisement of his farm in the centre of Framingham, will be seen in our advertising page.

☞ The Norfolk County Agricultural Society will hold their second annual cattle show in Dedham on the 25th of September.

☞ The Middlesex Show and Ploughing Match will be held on the eighteenth of September.

☞ The British Minister, E. L. Bulwer, arrived in this city on Thursday.

The Havre de Grace Bank has stopped payment. It is believed to have totally failed.

TAKING FAREWELL. Mrs. Webster, with three of her daughters, passed four hours and a half with Prof. Webster yesterday afternoon, and took a long farewell of the unfortunate man. They were uninterrupted during their stay, and when they departed from the jail-yard they passed through the house of Mr. Andrews instead of through the jail-office. In consequence of the announcement that this would be their last visit, the sidewalks near the jail were densely thronged—the preponderance of which were *females*—who lounged about from five to seven o'clock, in hope of obtaining a glimpse at the sorrow-stricken family. But these hungry idlers were disappointed, as Mrs. Webster and her daughters succeeded in gaining their carriage unobserved. We can make some allowance for and pardon the presence of *men* at this place on this occasion—because in all large communities like this, there is a population of loafers, who are not expected to be reached by any sentiment of respect for the afflicted, who have but their own unnatural, morbid appetites to gratify, and care little for the affliction of others, so long as their curiosity is appeased; but for the presence of *woman* there is and there can be no excuse, and we are at a loss for fitting epithets to express the indignation which their coarse manners excited while they were upon the ground.

It is said that Mrs. Webster and her daughters left the prisoner without any distinct understanding that that was to be their last interview with him; but it is impossible to believe that they are ignorant of the day of execution. If they have not heard it through their friends or through the press, the strange company which was assembled in front of the jail, would seem to indicate to them that the earthly career of the prisoner was about to close.

Rev. Dr Putnam passed portions of the forenoon, afternoon and evening with Dr Webster, and one of his counsel, Edward D. Sohier, Esq., called upon him by request, immediately after the exit of Mrs. Webster.

At half past seven o'clock, Prof. Webster was taken back to his own cell, on the ground floor of the northeasterly corner of the jail, when officers Edward J. Jones and John Leighton entered as watchers for the night. [Courier of Friday.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. The Washington Republic publishes Mr. McKennan's letter of resignation. It is addressed to President Fillmore, and is tendered after the most serious and anxious deliberation. The writer says:

A consciousness of my peculiar temperament, which too readily responds to cause of excitement and depression, would have prompted me in the first place to decline the offer; but the kind manner of the appointment, accompanied by the good wishes of the Cabinet, and backed by the pressing urgencies of friends, made so strong an impression upon me as to leave no alternative but to accept.

A brief experience of the arduous labors and onerous responsibilities of the office, however, in connection with considerations of a private and domestic nature, which press with great force, have brought me to the conclusion that a due observance to my family and myself requires my withdrawal.

The letter concludes with an expression of confidence and firm reliance on the patriotism and ability of the President and Cabinet individually, and collectively; and expresses a determination to use every effort to sustain it.

WASHINGTON, August, 29. The Senate was engaged in executive session to-day, discussing the nomination of Mr. Lewis, as Collector of Philadelphia. No vote has been come to. Gen. Roger Wightman is mentioned as probably Chief Clerk in the War Department, vice Andrews.

Among the Senate confirmations this week are Henry Turner, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis; Samson Mason, District Attorney of Ohio; William A. Bradley, Postmaster at Washington City; Thomas King Carroll, Naval Officer at Baltimore; Mr. Sweetzer, Attorney for Western Pennsylvania.

On the 16th inst, two young ladies, one a daughter of Ephram D. Briggs, and the other of D. S. Hinds, of the township of Huron, in Wayne Co., Mich., while bathing in the river Huron near Flat Rock, were drawn by the force of the current into deep water, and were both drowned. The bodies were recovered the day following. The names of the unfortunate young women were Belinda Briggs and Maria Hinds. Miss Briggs was eighteen years of age; Miss Hinds about fifteen yeas of age.

Miss Apolonia Jagello, the Hungarian and Polish heroine, and Mrs. Tyssowki wife of the late governor of the republic of Cracow, visited the President on Thursday, and were received by him in the most courteous manner. They were accompanied and introduced by their countryman, Major G. Tochman. These ladies are the first, we believe, from the land of Kosciusko, who have visited the White House. [Globe.

At New Bedford, on Wednesday night, the watch and jewelry store of Mr. Allen Kelley, No. 4 1-2 South Water street, took fire and its contents were nearly destroyed by the elements of fire and water. Mr. Kelley fortunately escaped with only a slight burn in the face and on one hand. His stock was insured at the Merchants and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, Worcester, for $1000, which will probably cover the loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. The Senate confirmed an additional number of Executive nominations, to which there were no serious objections. Those of Messrs. Maxwell of New York, and Lewis of Philadelphia, not yet touched. That of Mr. Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents, was discussed some time, but laid aside without a vote.

Warren Parmenter and Alden Crouch were dangerously burnt on Friday by a premature explosion at Southboro', where they were blasting rocks. In West Stockbridge, John Ryan was smashed to a jelly in a marble quarry by a block falling upon him.

MAJOR SHERMAN'S FLYING ARTILLERY. The Times states that next year this officer intends to make a tour through New England, with his full complement of men and horses, so that the citizens of most of the large towns will have an opportunity of witnessing their novel evolutions.

On Friday, Mr. Galucia, of Rocks village, Danvers, killed near his residence two rattlesnakes, each measuring four and a half feet in length. There have been ten rattlesnakes killed in this neighborhood this season. [Marblehead Advocate.

FIRE. A dreadful fire occurred on Friday night in the St. Lawrence suburbs of Montreal. Buildings covering several acres of ground, are in ruins. From 100 to 125 houses are supposed to be destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at $120,000.

The first (Boston) Regiment of Light Infantry, under command of Col. Almon D. Hodges, will muster at Lynn, on the 17th and 18th days of September next.

HAYMARKET BANK. We are informed that, in obedience to the order of court, all the money has been paid back to the dissenting subscribers of this institution, principal and interest.

Mr. S. G. Ogden, Jr., of New York, has been tendered the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and declined it.

WASHINGTON, 25th. Secretary McKennan has resigned his post as Secretary of the Interior, as the duties of the station were too confining to him.

DR. WILLIAM INGALLS, Jr., of Boston has been appointed Superintendent Physician of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, in place of Dr. George B. Loring.

A lad named George Whiting, of South Salem, had his leg broken, on Monday afternoon, by a kick from a horse.

The vote in Augusta, on Tuesday, for loaning the credit of the city in aid of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, was 908 yeas to 47 nays.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday Evening, 7 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The America has arrived. Cotton is lower, and middling qualities have declined one eighth. Other kinds are unchanged. Sales of the week thirty-nine thousand bales, of which speculators have taken seven thousand, and exporters fourteen thousand bales.

The overland mail from India, arrived at London at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, just previous to the sailing of the America. We have no particulars of news by her.

Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen.

The National Assembly of France has adjourned, and the attention of the French nation is now principally occupied by the progress of the President through the provinces.

Jenny Lind was giving concerts to crowded audiences at Liverpool, and was to sail for the United States in the Atlantic, on the 21st inst. Miss Cushman, the celebrated actress, is a passenger by this steamer. Mr. Wilbor, also a passenger, is bearer of despatches from England and the continent to the American government.

Some further skirmishes has taken place between the Danes and the Holsteiners, in which the latter appear to have come off victorious. There are rumors of an approaching settlement of the quarrel under the auspices of Russia, England and France.

The potato disease is spreading in numerous districts in England and Ireland, and it is generally admitted that it will take a large per centage off the crop. The other crops generally promise well. Reaping is now general, and the weather is very fine for harvest operations.

MARKETS.

Flour, Corn, Wheat—Gardiner & Co.'s Circular of August 16, says, very favorable harvest weather since our last has imparted a dull feeling to the Corn trade, and a considerable decline has only been prevented by well authenticated reports of a short yield of wheat. Our quotations for every article show a slight reduction, and at to-day's market the business done was very trifling, with prices tending in favor of the buyers.

Provisions. Beef—Retail demand at previous prices. Pork—Fine qualities in more demand. Bacon—Ordinary descriptions command full prices; fine qualities dull; Shoulders, few arrivals, and meet with free sales; Hams very dull. Lard—Small sales; market less firm.

Sugar—There are said to be extensive orders in the English market for shipment to America; Cuba and Porto Rico have slightly advanced, and in all descriptions there is a steady and rather more than average business doing, both at Liverpool and London.

Coffee—Can be purchased at a reduction from late rates, but still shippers and home dealers are disinclined to operate.

Continental advices are far from satisfactory. In tea there is less disposition to purchase at the extreme rates of last week, but holders evince no disposition to give way. The business at London and Liverpool has not been extensive.

Molasses—Large business is doing at advancing rates.

Rice—There has been a large speculative demand, for East India, at an advance of 3d per cwt, for middling qualities, about 50 tcs. Carolina have been taken, at 18s 3d, for good qualities.

Money Market—The market for the English securities has not been so good this week. On Monday there was a heavy demand and prices declined. The fall at one period was one fourth per cent., but some reaction took place, and the latest prices show a fall of one eighth per cent., on the closing quotations of Saturday, the 10th, prices fluctuating from 96 1-4 to one half during the week, closing on Saturday at one quarter to 3-8 for money.

ENGLAND.

The chief feature of English news is the Queen's speech upon the prorogation of Parliament. The following paragraphs are all that possess any general interest:—

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my attention to the act which you have passed for the merchant naval service. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interests. The act for the gradual discontinuance of interments within the limits of the metropolis is in conformity with those enlightened views which have for their object the improvement of public health. I look for the most beneficial consequences from the measure which has been framed to give my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system. The improvements of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to add to our financial condition stability and security. I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my meditation, may lead at no distant period to the restoration of peace in the North of Europe. I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with the foreign powers."

In commenting upon the business of the session just closed, a London paper says the ministerial management of the legislature has not been very sagacious, very systematic, or very business-like. The reasons for this may be traced in a considerable degree to the second rate qualifications of the cabinet.

Among the more important bills introduced by the ministry which have fallen through, are the Jew emancipation bill, the savings bank bill, the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland abolition bill, and the marriage bill.

At a concert given at Liverpool on Friday, by Jenny Lind, the house was crowded to suffocation, and tickets sold at a high rate of premium. She is said to be more beautiful and accomplished than ever.

The Atlantic being too full of passengers to accommodate her whole suite to New York, a part of them are passengers by the America.

FRANCE.

The Assembly was prorogued on the 1st inst., and ministers have now all thing in their own way. Most of the members have left Paris, and, altogether, though more peaceful, Paris is less gay than it was some months ago. Previously to separating, the Mountain presented the public with their promised report on the parliamentary proceedings of the session. This document has become the great topic of the day. It is drawn up in a style remarkably free from the common defects of inflation and violence. It is signed by 68 members.

In some respects the President has not been so fortunate in his present, as in his late tour. At Lyons, the people were worse than apathetic. There was no address and no public rejoicing, and the town council refused the supplies for his suite.

Under date of Paris, Thursday, it is stated that since the President left Lyons, his progress has been satisfactory, and impartial reports declare that the public feeling generally, is decidedly in his favor.

Accounts from the provinces state that the weather is exceedingly wet, and unfavorable for harvesting, in consequence of which, there had been an advance of 2s 6d the sack on flour The commerce of Paris still continues to progress favorably. The manufacturers have a sufficient number of orders on their books to occupy all their hands, whilst some branches find a difficulty in procuring operatives to supply the demand.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

One account from head-quarters represents a slight engagement had taken place on the 8th. It was a mere affair of outposts, though at first it was supposed that the whole Danish line were in motion. The attack on the part of the Danes was precipitated on account of an explosion of the laboratory of the artillery of General Willisen, by which there was great loss of life and property. Ninety-one persons killed by the explosion have been buried; thirty-five wounded, some severely, and eleven put down as missing, Many bodies are so mangled that they cannot be identified. Twenty-three cadets of the artillery school are among the killed. Scarcely a house in the town has escaped from the concussion.

About noon on Thursday, the day on which the explosion took place, the Danish General advanced large bodies of men to the very verge of the right wing of the Schleswig Holstein position—the latter retreated to the main body behind the bridge, and a sharp struggle ensued, which gradually extended itself along the right wing to the eastward, as far as the Durnstedt—it lasted for some time. The Danes outnumbered the Schleswig Holsteiners, but the latter advanced upon the Danes with fixed bayonets, and with loud hurrahs, drove them from their shelter. The Danes fled in such a hurry that they left behind all their killed and wounded, which is with them a most unusual circumstance.

Dates from Hamburg of the 13th, state that it has been determined to remove the department of war from Kiel to Rendsburg. Intelligence from the seat of war is to the effect that a cessation of hostilities had taken place between the belligerent parties, and that negotiations were on foot at Schleswig, between the English, French and Russian envoys, in order to put an end to the effusion of blood.

From Copenhagen it is stated that the King of Denmark, amid all this broil and trouble, had been pursuing his usual dissipations, and that a denouement had been his clandestine marriage with a lively and fascinating young dressmaker of that city.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 16. [Brown & Shipley's Cotton Circular.] We have experienced a very quiet week in Cotton, with a further decline of fully ¼th per lb in the lower and middling qualities, whilst the better descriptions being scarce and in more demand for export, have maintained their position. The decline is ascribed solely to the great sensitiveness of holders at the least favorable change in the prospects of the growing crop, and it has been followed in Manchester by a cessation in the demand for yarns and goods, with diminished confidence on the part of purchasers in the maintenance of present rates, and a growing feeling that prices of most of our productions have been forced up to a dangerous point. The sales for the week are estimated at 39,000 bales, of which the trade for the week have taken only 16,000 bales. The American descriptions sold consist of 10,500 Uplands at 7¼ to 8⅛; 11,000 Orleans at 7 to 9⅛; 400 Mobiles and Alabamas at 7¼ to 8⅝; and 250 Sea Islands at 12½ to 17½. The official quotations—Fair Orleans 8⅛; fair Uplands and Mobiles 8⅛; middling 7⅞ to 7¾; ordinary 7 to 7⅛. The total stock in this port is called 473,000 bales, of which 32,000 are American—against a stock at this period last year of 738,000 bales, with 540,700 American.

MEXICO. Dates to the 27th ult. from Mexico city have been received at New Orleans. Four stages had been attacked and robbed between Puebla and Vera Cruz. Major Kome and all the conductors were wounded. Several of the robbers were arrested, and will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

The Mexican papers are almost unanimously opposed to the Tehuantepec Treaty. They say it gives Americans too strong a foothfold over the Southern frontier.

Sugar had doubled in price, in consequence of all the stock being purchased for the California market.

Accounts from Vera Cruz state that cholera was increasing fearfully at Puebla and other parts of the country. It was disappearing from Vera Cruz.

Several attempts to overthrow the state government have been recently detected. The canvass for the Presidency is progressing rapidly.

COLUMBUS, 28th. There have been two cholera deaths to-day. There have been 284 deaths in the last five weeks, of which 200 were from cholera.—At Mt. Vernon, 7 deaths from cholera are reported to-day.

ST. LOUIS, 28th. The interments for the week ending yesterday, were 100, 29 of which were from cholera. The cholera has broken out in Milwaukie, in a very malignant form, committing terrible ravages. On Friday and Saturday last, 109 deaths were reported at Lasalle.

MILWAULKIE, Aug. 29th. The Board of Health reported two deaths of cholera in the last twenty-four hours. False reports are circulated as to the health of this city. The weather favorable.

MASS. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The friends of Temperance in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Plymouth, held a convention at Island Grove in Abington, yesterday the 27th. It was called to order at 10 o'clock, and Mr. W. R. Stacy chosen President. The convention was addressed by F. W. Kellogg, of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, of Plymouth, Rev. Mr Norwood, of Salisbury, W. A. White, of Watertown, Thomas Russell, of Boston, S. P. Hanscom, of Boston, Rev. Elmer Hewett, and others. A series of Resolutions reported by W. A. White, chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose, were adopted. There were about two thousand persons in attendance. [Atlas.

THE RAIN STORM OF SUNDAY. We hear of this storm as far East as Bangor, and as far South as Baltimore. At the former place trees were blown down, the standing crops in the vicinity were injured, and other damage was done. On the Chespeake the storm was severe on Sunday night, and much damage was done to the shipping. At Springfield, as in this city, the amount of rain which fell on Sunday was unprecedented. It continued 14 hours, and the rain gauge at the United States Armory, indicated 4 inches 18 100. At Worcester it was reckoned at 3 inches 87-100. At Philadelphia and New York the rain descended in torrents.

DROWNED. Two young men from this city, by the name of George Walton, and——Woods, went out to Fresh Pond, on Tuesday afternoon, to gather pond lilies. By some mismanagement, the boat in which they went capsized. Mr Walton not being able to swim caught hold of the bost, where he remained till he was rescued. Mr. Woods, in attempting to swim ashore, became entangled in the lily pads and was drowned. He was a blacksmith, and worked for Mr. Smith in Sea street. [Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT. On Saturday Mr. John L. Place, who was acting as brakeman on the Cocheco Railroad was killed while passing a bridge near Rochester. It appears that he got upon the top of the cars for some purpose, when his head came in contact with the bridge, with such force as to knock him from the cars, depriving him instantly of life. He belonged in Farmington, where his family resides, and was about twenty-five years of age.

ACCIDENT. A young man named Michael Murtagh, about 26 years of age, was instantly killed on Saturday morning last, near the bridge on the Central Railroad which crosses the Winooski, near Mr. Pomeroy's farm, by the accidental dumping of one of a train of gravel cars, on which he was employed as brakeman. The fastenings of the car became displaced, probably by the motion of the train, and he was thrown upon the track, and eleven loaded gravel cars passed over him, absolutely cutting him into fragments. [Burlington Free Press.

HONEST DEBTOR. Mr. W. T. Bush, combmaker, of Northboro, seven years ago failed, and was obliged to settle with his creditors for 25 cents on a dollar, promising, if ever able, to pay the balance.

Yesterday he sent to each creditor the balance of his dues, with the interest due for the whole seven years. Mr Bush has been during that time doing a fair business, though he met with somewhat of a loss by fire about two years since. [Traveller.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28th. The interments for the week ending yesterday were 100, twenty-nine of which were from cholera.

The cholera has broken out in Milwaukie, Wisconsin, in a very malignant form, committing terrible ravages. On Friday and Saturday last 109 deaths were reported at Lasalle.

DIED IN A FIT. On Saturday Mr. Joseph Thwing, 65 years of age, while on a visit to a friend at No. 1 Eaton street, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in an hour or two. He resided at No. 195 Silver street, South Boston, and leaves a wife and one child.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27th. General M. Prevost, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Brokers, died suddenly after breakfast this morning. On the announcement of his death, the Board adjourned.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH. On Monday, workmen commenced repairs upon the exterior of this venerable structure, and it is the intention of the proprietors to have the building thoroughly painted upon the outside, to substitute copper gutters for the present wooden ones, and to repair the doors of the building. The Atlas, after alluding to these facts, recites the following interesting history:—

The Old South Church was erected in 1730, and during the century and a fifth which has since elapsed, it has been memorable for the scenes which have been enacted within its walls. The public religious and patriotic meetings which have been attended in this house, justify the remark of Snow, in his history of Boston, that it is "The Sanctuary of Freedom." The interior of the edifice remains as it has been since the Revolution. While the British troops were quartered here in 1775-76, this sacred temple was desecrated, and used as a riding school by the English cavalry. To prepare it for this unhallowed purpose, the pulpit, pews, and western gallery were demolished; the ground floor was covered with dirt and gravel; a bar was placed west of Milk street door, for the horses to leap over. The eastern galleries were suffered to remain for the accommodation of spectators, and spirituous liquors were there provided for such as resorted thither to witness the feats of horsemanship. During the winter season, a stove was placed in the church, in which books and pamphlets from Rev. Mr. Prince's library, which was kept in the tower of the church, were used for kindlings. After the Revolutionary war, viz., in 1783, it was solemnly re-dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by Rev. Joseph Eckley, pastor of the church. Next to Faneuil Hall, this church edifice is endeared to the people of New England.

THE TARIFF.—The following is a copy of the bill which was discussed the other day in the Committee of Ways and Means, and which will be introduced by Mr. Hampton of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of the minority of that committee, the first time the committees are called for in the House:—

"An act supplementary to an act entitled An act reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes. Approved July, 1846.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that from and after thirty days from the passage of this act, the duties imposed by the act entitled

"An act to reduce the duty on imports and for other purposes, approved 30th July, 1846, shall be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, agreeably to the average value which similar articles bore in the principal markets in the United States, during the year ending 30th June, 1846, to be ascertained and fixed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: provided, however, that in no case shall the duties be assessed on a valuation less than the market value of the article in the principal ports of the United States at the time of entry. And further, that in all cases of foreign merchandise imported into the United States similar to articles manufactured in the United States, wholly or in part from any raw material of foreign produce, on which raw material a duty is levied by the act of the 30th July, 1846, before recited, there shall be levied, collected and paid on such manufactured article an additional duty of ten per cent. over and above the duty levied by said act upon the said raw material, of which such article is wholly or in part composed; provided no article shall pay a less rate of duty than now imposed by law."

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—There was a riot yesterday among Irishmen on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which commenced with a party of men employed on the county road. The riot was continued all last night and part of to-day. The rioters levelled a number of houses along the road, and the inmates, men, women, and children, fled to the woods for protection. The Scott Guards, with Sheriff Curtis, went to the seat of war yesterday, and returned this afternoon, having in custody 31 prisoners, who are now all in jail. Many of the ringleaders are now secreted in the woods, and the people in the neighborhood express much fear of being maltreated and robbed. The rioters glory in the soubriquets of Far-Downers and Corkonians.

Pittsburg is usually healthy.

THE LEIDSERDORFF ESTATE. An important case has been decided in one of the California courts, which concerned the disposal of an estate valued at $700,000, left by a deceased California merchant named Leidersdorff. We perceive by the Pacific News, that this decision covers a large amount of land. He was a foreigner, and his only relatives were residents of the Danish West Indies. He died intestate about the time of the annexation of California. The decision in the Leidersdorff and his heirs being aliens, he had no legal title to property in the United States, and that his estate is public territory.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27. The Senate nearly exhausted their budget of nominations to-day. Among the confirmations were Edward Kent of Maine, Consul to Rio; George W. Larkin, District Attorney; Rasaelete Potter, Register; Charles Williams, Receiver at Milwaukie; Edgar Conklin, Register; George W. Slaughter, Receiver at Mineral Point; Levi Jones, Collecter, Saluda, Texas.

The Collectors of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston were laid aside on account of objections.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, Mr. John Ravel, aged forty-seven years, was instantly killed at the Union Wharf Bridge. The draw had been raised to let a vessel through, and was falling when Mr. Ravel approached the crank for some purpose, and, stopping the handle, which was revolving with great velocity, struck him on the forehead, fractured his skull, and he fell dead instantaneously. [Salem Register.

AT Providence, on Tuesday morning, the Centre Mill Company's Factory, (Joseph Cunliff & Son's,) one mile from Fruit Hill, was destroyed by fire. It was built of stone. The machinery and stock, with the exception of a large wheel, together with a barn, were destroyed. The mill was running on printing cloths. The property was insured for $21,000, equally divided between the Washington and American in that city, and Ætna office, Hartford.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. The forty-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be held at Oswego, N. Y., commencing Tuesday, the tenth day of September, at four o'clock, P. M. The annual sermon, it is expected, will be preached on Tuesday evening, by Richard S. Storrs, D. D. of Braintree, Mass., or, in case of his failure, by Leonard Bacon, D. D. of New Haven, Conn.

HEAVY RAIN. The observer at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester writes to the editor of the Spy, that, on Sunday last, rain fell at the Hospital in 14 hours 3.87 inches, which is more than has fallen any one day since Aug. 28th, 1842, when it fell 4.09 inches.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE, of the Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Morse, will go into camp at Worcester, on Thursday and Friday, Sep. 5th and 6th. The brigade will be reviewed by Maj. Gen Hobbs.

MUSTER. The Boston Regiment, comprising the City Guard, New England Guard, Boston Light Guard, Mount Washington Guard, Pulaski Guard, Washington Light Infantry, Independent Fusileers, Washington Light Guard, and Mechanic Riflemen, with the National Lancers attached, will muster at Lynn on the 17th and 18th of September.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, August 27, Rev. Thomas O. Rice, of West Killingly, Ct. to Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Peleg Mann, Esq. of Boston.

August 30th, Mr John B. Balch to Miss Susan T. Allen, both formerly of Leominster.

Mr Charles Gowen to Miss Susan Fitzgerald.

August 23, Mr Alden Bradford, of Taunton, to Miss Mary A. Howland, of Tiverton, R. I.

August 25, George H. Rogers, of Baltimore, to Mary G. daughter of Moses Grant, Esq.; Mr E. White Noyes to Miss Frances G. Atkinson, both of Roxbury.

August 22, Mr Francis Matraus to Miss Harriet A. Hill, both of Boston.

At Newton Upper Falls, August 21, Mr Thomas Harbottle to Miss Helen Maria McIntosh, both of Newton; also, Mr Joshua S. Bemis to Miss Sylvia McIntosh, both of Waltham.

At West Medway, August 7, by Rev J. T. Massey, A. D. Thayer, Esq. of Bellingham, to Miss Charlotte M. Metcalf, of West Medway.

In East Medway, August 22, Horace Baker, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Eliza A. daughter of Rev. Luther Bailey.

In Willbraham, August 20, Rev S. W. Speer, of Natchez, Miss. to Catherine M. A. daughter of John Bliss, of W.

In Whitefield, Me. August 25, Mr Edw. Baxter, of Boston, to Miss E. G. daughter of Wm. Kincaid, Esq. of W.

DEATHS.

In this city, August 26, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Henry Danforth, Esq.

August 13, Capt. Louis C. F. Fatio, formerly of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service on the New Bedford station, aged 47 years.

August 4, Thomas Sullivan, 20 years.

August 2?, Mrs Mercy, wife of Anthony Holbrook.

August 23, Mr Lawrence Colter, 30 yrs; Jeremiah Augustus, only son of Mr Jeremiah Kelley, 20 yrs 6 mos.

August 24, suddenly, of whooping cough, William, only son of William and Martha A. Hall, 15 months.

August 26, Mrs Mercy Holbrook, wife of Anthony Holbrook.

August 28, Mrs Lydia, widow of the late David Beal, 89 years 5 mos.

August 14, Mrs Maria R. C. wife of Rev H. F. Edes.

In Cambridge, August 23, Kate Elizabeth, daughter of William W. and Louisa H. Goddard, 3 yrs.

In Lynn, Mrs Sarah A. wife of Mr Cornelius B. Simmons, of 8 mos. 3 yrs.

In Barre, August 21, Rev Amos Bullard, Pastor of the Orthodox Society, 43 yrs.

At Andover, of consumption, Ann Eliza, daughter of Mr John Flint, 15 yrs.

In Sherburne, August 21, Mary Fiske, wife of James H. Cogswell, of Brighton, 35 yrs.

In Milton, August 26, Ann Mages, youngest daughter of Chas Torrey, of this city, 10 yrs 11 mos.

In Somerville, August 23, Eugene, youngest son of Francis G. and Hannah P. Coy, 3 yrs 8 mos and 7 days.

The hand that gave hath taken,
God calls him in his love;
Thy child, an angel waits thee,
In realms of bliss above.

In Plymouth, August 24, Mrs Martha, wife of Nathaniel Russel, Esq. 72 yrs.

In Lincoln, August 22, Isaac Munroe, son of the late Rev Daniel M. Stearns, 20 yrs.

In Winchendon, August 20, Isaac Morse, Esq. 75 yrs.

In Pittston, Me. August 20, Mr Nathaniel Berry, a soldier of the revolution, and one of General Washington's Life Guards, 94 yrs 8 mos.

In Farmington, Ct. Ezekiel Cowles, Esq. a revolutionary soldier, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill, 94 yrs.

In Bristol, R. I. Aug. 22, Miss Helen F. youngest daughter of she late John Marston, Esq. of Boston.

At the American Camp, Columbia Diggings, California, about June 20, Capt Wm. Howland, of Mass., 57 yrs.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on August 24,—104.

Males, 55. Females, 48. Children under 5 years of age, 66.

Causes—Accidental 1, disease of bowels 17, do of brain 1, consumption 12, convulsions 3, cholera infantum 3, cancker 1, childbed 3, diabetes 1, dysentery 6, diarrœa 8, dropsy 1, do of brain 7, drowned 1, fever 1, typhus do 2, typhoid do 3, hooping cough 3, disease of heart 2, intemperance 2, infantile diseases 12, disease of liver 1, marasmus 2, measles 1, small pox 2, disease of spine 2, teething 6.

The above includes 7 deaths at the City Institutions.—Americans 34; foreigners and children of foreigners 70.

Corresponding week last year, 215 deaths, of which 75 were by cholera.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing September 1.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	5 24	6 36	0 15	13 12
MONDAY.	5 26	6 35	1 13	13 9
TUESDAY.	5 27	6 33	2 18	13 6
WEDNESDAY	5 28	6 31	3 29	13 3
THURSDAY.	5 29	6 30	4 43	13 1
FRIDAY.	5 30	6 28	sets.	12 58
SATURDAY.	5 31	6 26	7 21	12 55

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—The market has slightly improved since our last, but the transactions are confined to small parcels; Pots at 6¼a6¿c, and Pearls at 6¼a6¾c per lb, cash.

COAL—The arrivals from the Provinces the past week have been considerable; several cargoes of Pictou have been sold at @5,75, and a cargo of Sydney at @6; Pictou fine at 4,12½ per chaldron, cash; Anthracite has arrived freely, and is in good demand by retail at 5,50a6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The market continues firm with a light stock, and prices tending upwards. the sales comprise 300 bags St Domingo in lots, at 9¼a9¾c; 250 do Cape at 9¼c; 1000 do Java, balance of an import, at 11½c; 1500 do do at 12c; 75 do Laguavra at 10½c; 200 do Bahia at 9¼c, now held at 10c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—For Codfish there has been a good demand; sales of 2000 qtls Western Bank at @2,37½a2,50, and large store Fish 2,62½a2,75; small, @2; Hake, 1st, 1,12½; Haddock, 1,25; Pollock, 1,25 per qtl, loose; Mackerel have come in slowly, and the market is pretty firm; sales of No 1 at 10,25a10,37½; No 2, ?,25a8,37½; No 3, ?,81a?,87½ per bbl; 300 bbls Nova Scotia No 3 sold at 4,25, and 100 do at 4,37½ per bbl, in bond; sales of 400 bbls Alewives at 3,50 per bbl, cash.

HAY—There have been large arrivals, but there is a good demand for shipment, and Eastern pressed is selling at @11, 50a12 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There are but few in the market, and prices are fully sustained; sales of 1000 Rio Grande at 13c per lb, 6 mos, and that price offered and refused for more; 1200 Mexican, 11½c; 600 Western at 10½

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

IN SENATE. The Indian Indemnity bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution of Mr. Mangum, that Mr. Palmer have leave to take out a copyright for, and print on his own account, the documents entitled "A Comprehensive View of the Principal Independent Maritime Countries of the East," which accompanied the report of the Secretary of State to the Senate, of the 23d of April last, and that the Secretary of the Senate shall subscribe for 5000 copies at $2 each, if it has 500 pages of matter, and proper maps and illustrations—was postponed.

The fugitive slave bill was taken up, and several amendments, were adopted.

Mr. Chase of Ohio, moved to strike out the 2d section of Mr. Underwood's amendment He considered it unconstitutional. Mr. Berrien opposed the motion, and Messrs. Underwood, Chase, and others, continued the debate.

The proposition of Mr. Chase was rejected, with several other unimportant amendments.

Mr. Mason then moved two additional sections to his bill, imposing a fine of $1000 upon United States Marshals if they refused to arrest fugitives, and making them liable for the full value of the slaves if allowed to escape in the marshal's custody. Both were carried, and on the motion of Mr. Badger, the same provisions were added to Mr. Underwood's substitute. The question on Mr. Underwood's substitute was then taken. It was rejected—14 to 24.

On motion, Mr. Mason's bill was further amended, by inserting the first three sections of Mr. Underwood's substitute instead of his own first section, which was to extend the bill to the territories, and authorize magistrates also to issue processes for arrest;—also, an additional section, giving commissioners concurrent jurisdiction with circuit and district judges;—also, striking out the repealing clause in the last section of the bill. The question of engrossment recurring, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts offered an amendment to authorize the sending of an agent to look after free colored seamen or citizens from free states who may be imprisoned or deprived of liberty in Southern ports. This led to debate, Messrs. Winthrop and Baldwin ably sustaining it Messrs. Butler, Berrien and Jefferson Davis earnestly opposing it. Mr. Berrien thought it aimed a most deadly blow at Southern institutions, would allow the introduction of emissaries to excite insurrection, and was more calculated to arouse Southern feelings than any act ever passed by Congress.

Messrs. Davis and Winthrop showed that Massachusetts had great cause of complaint upon this subject.

After several efforts to postpone, to give time for discussion, Mr. Davis's amendment was rejected by a large majority. The bill was then ordered for engrossment, and immediately passed by its title, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE went into Committee on the appropriation bill, and an amendment by Mr. Thurston of Oregon, that $24,000 be appropriated for surveys on the Pacific, was rejected.

The item for books for the members was passed alone, after discussion, and that for the purchase of copies of the Congregational Globe was debated. Mr. McClernand of Illinois moved an amendment, granting compensation to the proprietors of the Globe, to the amount of $2000, for House reports during the present session, and $7.50 per column hereafter. He said they were now losing at the rate of $170 per day. Considerable debate ensued. Mr. Ashmun and others opposed the motion. They said they were willing to subscribe for extra copies of the Globe, but thought that debate could be paid for in party papers.

Mr. Featherstone of Mississippi, opposed the motion for granting compensation to the proprietors of the Globe. Mr. Toombs sustained it,—he wanted the Globe continued, and he opposed the employment of party papers. It was finally agreed to give $7.50 per column. Mr. Brown of Mississippi then moved for $10,000 additional for binding the Globe. Mr. Brown's motion was adopted.

Mr. McLane moved $100,000 to enable the committee on printing to pay for surplus work. Mr. Toombs made a point; it was contrary to law. Sustained by the chir.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE. In committee of the whole, the discussion of the civil and diplomatic bill was resumed.

Several amendments were acted upon.

Mr. Hayward moved an amendment authorizing the secretary of the interior to supply all places where court rooms are needed which was adopted.

Mr. Jones, offered an amendment, which was adopted, making the pay of laborers on public grounds $10 per month instead of $1 per day, without deduction for sickness. Mr. Hampton offered an amendment as to import duties. Mr. Toombs rose to a question of order, remarking, "this is the appropriation bill, and the object of amendment is to raise revenue." The chair ruled the amendment not in order. Mr. Hampton said there was a precedent for it in the same bill of 1836, which gave rise to some discussion, but the chair was finally sustained. The committee rose without conclusion, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.

IN SENATE. A discussion arose between Messrs. Benton and Foote, upon Mr. Palmer's books, in which Messrs. Rusk and Davis of Mississippi participated, which resulted in the indefinite postponement—28 to 13.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the Supplementary Census bill, and moved for a concurrence, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. In Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, the Texas item caused some discussion, and was finally settled by a proviso from Mr. Ramsey of New York, that its action be not understood as affecting the boundary question. The bill was gone through with. No other amendments of interest were offered. After debate, the bill was then passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burt Chairman, upon the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, and immediately reported it to the House.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia, moved the previous question—which, after some debate, was sustained. A separate vote was demanded on the several items, and the yeas and nays on the same.

The items for journals of debates for members, and outfits to South American legations, were adopted, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

IN SENATE. Mr. Clay moved to make the bill abolish slave trade in the District of Columbia the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Atchison, as a test question, moved that the bill be laid upon the table, which was rejected—yeas 16, nays 36.

The bounty land bill, lately passed in the House, was taken up, and certain amendments agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Stanley of North Carolina came in with a report from a committee appointed some months since to overhaul the officers of the last Administration who wrote electioneering letters and newspaper articles, and spent money to influence the elections. It seems that some persons, among them Mr. Ritchie of the Union, decline to answer the questions of the committee, and Mr. Stanley wished to have them brought to the bar of the House on the Speaker's warrant and dealt with for contempt.

The Utah bill was first acted on, and was referred to the Committee on Territories. Next came the Texas boundary bill, and Mr. Inge moved that the question be taken on its rejection. Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, made a speech in favor of the bill, as a measure giving peace to the country. After debate, in which several participated, the vote was taken, resulting in 34 for and 108 against the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Boyd then moved to amend the bill by adding the substance of the Senate bills organizing New Mexico and Utah, with a view to carry the whole straight through, without amendment or reference to any committee. On this motion a confused discussion arose, intermingled with decisions of the chair and appeals therefrom, till finally the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

IN SENATE. Mr. Clay moved to take up the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with a view of making it the special order for Monday. The taking up was carried. Messrs. Foote of Mississippi and Pearce of Maryland laid upon the table amendments, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Atchison of Missouri moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was lost, 16 to 36. It was then made the order for Monday at one o'clock. After some debate the special order was postponed, and the Senate took up the House bounty land bill. Pending discussion on this land bill and proposed amendments, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. After some unimportant discussion, concerning newspapers, newspaper correspondents, and newspaper reports, Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, which was carried. Several communications from departments were disposed of.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Census bill was concurred in.

The Utah bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Sweetzer of Ohio moved for a Committee, which was agreed to, upon Senate bills granting lands in Arkansas, and regulating duties on imports and tonnage.

The Texas boundary bill being next in course, on the motion of Mr. Inge of Alabama, the chair put the question—Shall the bill be rejected? and the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Hilliard of Alabama here rose and addressed the committee exciting great interest. He would vote for the boundary bill, if assured, as he might say he was, that the "Wilmot" would not be applied to territory secured by the North. He disclaimed all sympathy with disunionists, and appealed eloquently to the magnanimity of the North.

Mr. McClernand of Illinois followed with a few remarks to show that debate now would be perfectly useless. He moved the previous question. Debate and intense interest ensued. The previous question vote gave 36 to 168.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky offered a long amendment, blending Texas and New Mexico, which was not decided when the despatch closed.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

IN THE SENATE, Mr. Hunter reported the West Point bill with amendments in favor of making salaries to Professors uniformly $2000. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Hunter, Dickinson, and Jefferson Davis spoke in favor, and Mr. Bradbury against the amendment. After some further amendments, the bill was ordered for engrossment.

The bounty land bill was resumed, and after debate, the Senate went into executive session.

IN THE HOUSE, a discussion arose upon the report of the "Bundlecome" papers of Mr. Burke, in the Washington Union. Mr Fitch of Iowa, defended Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Evans of Maryland, assailed him with many questions. After much debate, the report was laid aside, and the Senate Texas boundary bill was taken up.

Some points of order were made by Mr. Meade of Virginia, that the 27th rule required that the bill should lie on the table and take its turn among those ordered for a third reading—and by Mr. Burt of South Carolina, that he had a right to move a reference to the Committee of the Whole. Both were overruled by the Chair, and the decision was sustained by the House.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, explained his substitute for the bill at length, and withdrew the Utah section.

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina proposed an amendment concerning the territory on the Colorado, below 36 30, in California, which, after objections and disorder, he explained and advocated. Mr. Burt of South Carolina moved a reference to the Committee of the Whole, bnt withdrew. Mr. McClernand of Illinois, renewed his motion. Mr. Root of Ohio, moved for instructions in favor of prohibiting Slavery. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Root, McClernand, Brooks, and Brown of Mississippi, took part. Mr. Clarke of New York then took the floor, and the House adjourned.

DISUNION. The Southern press at Washington, predicts, with great confidence that immediately upon the admission of California into the Union, "the Governor of Georgia will issue his proclamation, that the delegates will be chosen, that her convention will be holden, and that the convention will see in *secession*, the only remedy left her, and will adopt it!" The Augusta Chronicle, which may be supposed to be quite as well informed concerning public sentiment in Georgia as the Southern Press, assures the writer that if he supposes the people of Georgia to be "equally fanatical and deluded with himself," he is very much mistaken. It adds these emphatic words :—

"If California be admitted, and Governor Towns, in his Quixotic zeal to acquire a little notoriety, calls a convention and orders an election as contemplated by the law of the last Legislature, the people will take the matter into their own hands, and will teach Gov. Towns, weak and puerile as he is, the demagogues of the last Legislature, and all sectional ultraists, that *they know the value of this Union and will preserve it, whether the people of California adopt or reject slavery.*

"The intelligent, conservative people of Georgia know their rights and the rights of the citizens of California and they willingly extend to them the privilege of exercising all those rights, even to the exclusion of slavery. They will not be led by a class of factionists and demagogues, who are seeking to destroy the Union, into a position of hostility to the government, for the exercise of a right which the South has always vindicated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We learn from officer Cook that a sad accident occurred to one of the company who visited the city, on Saturday, from Worcester. As the train was returning, when near the Brighton crossing, a young man, by the name of Adams, was accidentally knocked from the platform of the hindmost car but one, by one of several persons who where standing near him at the time. The wheels of the hinder car passed over both his feet, mangling them in a most shocking manner. The train stopped, but the Newton train coming up immediately after, the unfortunate man was taken up and conveyed to Newton, where he was accompanied by Dr. Bates, of Worcester, one of his fellow passengers, who dressed his wounds, and then had him conveyed to Worcester, in the night freight train, which arrived at W. early yesterday morning. It is thought that both of his feet will have to be amputated.

This is the first company, of the large number that has visited the city, this summer, to which an accident has occurred, and this was wholly the result of carelessness. When there are plenty of seats inside a car, people ought not to be out on the platform. [Bee.

The Worcester Spy says Mr. Adams will probably save both his feet, but in such a state as will always make him lame.

PEACHES. Immense quantities of this delicious fruit are daily brought to market. Four boats from Washington, N. J., one from Amboy, and two from New Brunswick, arrived yesterday, entirely laden with them. It is estimated that they averaged 8000 bushels each. To-day, it is expected by the dealers that at least 70,000 or 80,000 baskets will be brought to the city. The better qualities do not yet offer in any considerable quantities. Inferior may be bought at 12 1-2 cents to 3 shillings per basket, of about three pecks. Good fair at $1 25 per basket. Farmers from New Jersey say that the crop this year, in that State, will be larger than ever before known. Only those earliest in the market will command a price beyond the freight and cost of gathering. One farmer, named Raybald, in the South part of New Jersey, will require two steamers the most of the time for a fortnight, to bring his crop to market. The Apple crop, we also learn, promises to be very abundant. [New York Journal of Commerce.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says :

"The genius of republicanism has received a new lease of life, for at least a year. Her extinction assuredly will not take place within that time for lack of sustenance The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill passed this afternoon, against the negative votes of some sixty members, none of whom based their opposition upon the principle of denying supplies to government, as a means of coercing the majority into measures contrary to their convictions of right and duty. The opponents of the bill, on its final passage, were about equally divided between North and South.

"The amendments to the bill this year have not been large, and aside to such items as the Mexican indemnity, the expenditures on account of the taking of the census, and the interest of the public debt, which alone amount to eight and half millions of dollars, the aggregate footing up of the bill is not larger than the last of those which preceded the late war and its consequent extension of our limits, namely, the bill of 1846. Indeed, Mr. Bayly, showed that it had an advantage over the bill of some eighty thousand dollars in point of economy. Leaving out the interest of the public debt, which possibly is a standing appropriation, the amount of the bill passed this afternoon is a little under $10,000,000, of which quite half are for such casual and unusual items as have been before named.

RAIN.—The long continued heat of the weather was agreeably interrupted on Saturday, by a most violent rain storm, which continued for about two hours. We rarely ever have seen such a rapid descent of the element, which completely filled the city, and covered streets which were never known to be overflowed. Camp street, from the Orphan Asylum, up to and above Coliseum place, was completely covered, from house to house, and Coliseum place and the vacant square above it, had the appearance of a complete lake, and all the cross streets leading to Prytania street, were also overflowed. Though this district is drained by Melpomene canal, which was running rapidly with full banks, it was nearly two hours after the rain subsided before the streets were passable. [New Orleans Bulletin, Aug. 19.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Some rare and excellent fruit was exhibited to-day. A large basket of the Williams apple was shown by Mr. A. D. Williams, that were very fair, large and fine. Red Astrachan apples, fine figs, nectarines and blackberries of Otis Johnson; Grapes by Hovey & Co.; the Williams apple by Mr. Gordon; Red Astrachan apples and blackberries by Capt. Lovett, and the large collection of plums from Mr. Vandine attracted universal attention, from the fine condition and excellence of the respective specimens. The show of flowers was very fair, the balsams, phlex, and dahlias were all fine; and a large company were present who were capable of appreciating the merits of each particular flower and fruit. [Transcript.

CRIMINAL RECORD.—In the Police Court, yesterday, Eugene Kilcain, colored, for an assault on a white woman, and William Dag for an assault on Hannan Snow, were severally held for trial at the Municipal Court. John Merritt, for beating his wife Susan, was fined $5, and put under bonds to keep the peace. William Callaghan and Jennette Graham, for keeping disorderly houses, were bound over for trial at the Municipal Court. G. W. Cook escaped from the Hospital ward of the House of Correction, South Boston, on Tuesday, and in the afternoon of the same day he was captured by officer Tenney of that institution, in Prince street, after a stout resistance. The public are cautioned how they receive letters from unauthorized sources, as a man is going about in this city delivering letters and making a demand for postage of from 10 to 25 cents. One of the false letters was directed to Messrs. Bent & Bush, Boston, Mass., by Express. Another to Mr. Solomon Sibley, Court street, Boston. They were respectively signed W. G. Smith and W. Sprague, and were of the following tenor :—"Manchester, August 26, '50. Dear Sir—I should be pleased to go to work iff we can agree on the price. i will bring you good Recommendations iff you wish." The store of M. Rich & Co., No. 43 Commercial street, was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of a small amount of money, some cigars, &c. A lady from East Bridgewater was robbed of her purse containing $20, at an exhibition at the Melodeon, yesterday.

POLICE COURT.—In this court, yesterday, the four boys,—named Thomas and Dennis Twiggs, Barney Haskins, and Thomas O'Connor,—who, on Saturday night, stole $175 and various notes from the money drawer of Mr. Henry Dean, in Quincy Market, were examined, and in default of bonds in the sum of $5000 each, were committed for trial at the upper court. The oldest of these thieves is not over twelve years, yet the robbery was well planned and executed. While Mr. Dean's attention was withdrawn, one of the boys climbed up from the outside to the window, and reached the pocket-book in the drawer, which he passed to one of his accomplices on the outside. The money has not yet been recovered. There is another charge against these defendants, of robbing Messrs. Highland & Stacy's stable of a sum of money. William Leahy, for an assault with a knife upon Humphrey Sullivan, on the night of the 18th inst., in Hamilton street, was, in default of bonds in the sum of $800, committed for trial at the Municipal Court. Francis Goodrich, for an assault on Laurette Ellis, was also bound over for trial. [Courier.

SECOND DISTRICT. The Governor and Council have counted the votes given at the late election in the Congressional District; and they stand—whole number 6865; necessary for a choice, 3434. Charles W. Upham had 3380. Robert Rantoul, Jr. had 2270 votes; John Pierpont 1191. All others 25. The majority against Mr. Upham is 106. Monday, Sep. 9th, has been assigned for a second trial.

UTICA, Aug. 58th. The forwarding house of Messrs. V. V. Livingston & Co. failed yesterday. Their liabilities exceed $50,000.

BRIDGEWATER NORMAL ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

In accordance with the third article of its Constitution, the Bridgewater Normal Association, composed of the pupils and alumni of the Bridgewater State Normal School, held its annual Convention on the 21st inst.

After the reading and discussing of reports, and choice of officers, the following resolution, laid over from last year, was taken up for discussion.

Resolved, That the stability of our republican institutions, and the welfare of society, require that a law be enacted by the Commonwealth compelling the attendance of children at some public school, provided their education is not otherwise properly attended to.

This resolution elicited a spirited debate. It was defended by several practical teachers present, who had personally felt in their schools the evils of absence. Rev. John Pierpont also spoke in defence of the resolution, maintaining that the law recently adopted is altogether insufficient, and that it is the duty of the State to compel parents to educate their children. Mr. Ichabod Morton, of Plymouth, followed in a similar tone of remark. On the other hand, it was urged that it would be difficult to keep such a law in force, that it would become a "dead law," and that there is great danger of over-legislation in school matters.

E. K. Whitaker, Esq., of Needham, also opposed the resolution. He considered it a backward step in the cause of education, thinking it time that some other means than force should be used to bring children to the school-room, and that the spirit of love is far stronger and far more in harmony with the tone of the nineteenth century than the staff of the constable.

Father Pierce, former Principal of the West Newton Normal School, greatly doubted the wisdom of such a law, and appealed to teachers to do all in their power to *draw* children into the schools, and to hold them there by the bonds of affection, in order to prevent the necessity of *driving* them with the rough arm of the law.

The discussion continued till 12 o'clock, when the Association, together with the invited guests and other strangers present, marched to the Unitarian church, under the direction of the chief marshal. After devotional exercises by Rev. Mr Bradford, and music from the Normal choir, the assembly listened to an address by Mr Christopher A. Greene of Milton. He commenced by stating that it is the work of the teacher to learn and to use the processes of human development. His chief study is that of human nature. His highest qualification, religious culture. But his religion must be *liced* not *talked*. He also alluded to the very prevalent opinions in regard to the teacher, shown by the characters of schoolmasters drawn in works of fiction, and closed by suggesting some means by which we might avoid falling into the errors which give rise to these opinions.

The exercises at the church being concluded, the Association proceeded to the Town Hall, beautifully decorated for the occasion by the Com. of Arrangements, where an abundant collation was provided in fine style, which was partaken of by the company in good cheer. Quiet being at length restored, Mr. Tillinghast, Principal of the School, made a few remarks relative to meeting again so many of his former pupils, and called upon gentlemen present to encourage them with their words.

Remarks were then made by Hon. John Reed, N. P. Banks, Esq., Rev. Mr. Mountford of England, Father Pierce, Mr. Sanford of Bridgewater, and Rev. John Pierpont.

Mr. Mountford spoke particularly of the importance of the religious element in education. The public educational movement is one of the distinguishing features of our country. Unbalanced by any religious weight, it might sink us to perdition; guided by the spirit of God, it might raise us to the highest eminence among the nations If education is to accomplish for us what educational reformers seem to anticipate, it can only be by each teacher's keeping upon his own soul a sense of God's presence.

Father Pierce spoke of the great deficiency in American schools in the cultivation of good manners, and also in reference to domestic education. He closed with the following sentiment :

"The young women, members and graduates of our Normal schools, may they, by seeking, obtaining and *living* the Truth, become good teachers, better wives, and still better mothers."

Mr. Pierpont spoke of the lack of a vital religious power in our country. We build churches, we have clergymen, we go to meeting, and we are called Christians; yet the Mahometans and heathen possess far more of religious feeling. In proof of this, he related some instances of his own observation in Eastern countries.

In the evening there was the usual social meeting in the Town Hall, affording another agreeable opportunity for reviewing the past, and gathering hope and strength for the future. No one could have been present at this meeting without feeling that it was good to be there. About two hundred Normals were present, living over again, in a few hours, all the fondly remembered pleasures of a year's close intimacy, while members of the school. Their happy faces bore testimony to happy thoughts within.

On the following day, another meeting was held for the transaction of business. This being concluded, the convention adjourned till next year. [Christian Register.

CARRIER PIGEONS. We hear from France of astonishing results obtained with carrier pigeons, by the Societies which in Belgium devote themselves to the production of this bird in perfection. They are trained so as to traverse the whole of France from one end to the other in less than a day; recently a number were sent to Pampeluna in Spain, to be let loose and return by flight to Brussels. On the 10th ult. the pigeon-raising Society called the Visible of Brussels, let fly 63 pigeons from Lyons at 5 A. M. Prizes were given to the owners of the birds, which should quickest reach Brussels. The first prize was won by Mr. J. Vanhaelen, whose pigeon arrived 31 minutes past 2 o'clock. P. M.; the second prize was won by a pigeon which came at 39 minutes past 2: the third at 20 minutes before three. The distance from Lyons to Brussels by railroad is about 600 miles, which the first pigeon flew over in 7½ hours.

AN ARGUMENT FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. The author of the "Convict-ship" says, "of 1,065 prisoners who have, in five different voyages, been conveyed under my superintendence to the penal colonies of Australia, *fourteen* only had been educated in a Sunday School."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Framingham Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, September 3d, and will continue eleven weeks in length.

Able and accomplished assistants have been engaged, and every exertion will be made to promote the advancement of the pupils in knowledge and in virtue.

A lady has been engaged as the Teacher of French and of Drawing, who has, under very favorable circumstances, given much attention to these branches. If it is desired, she will admit a limited number to her class in Drawing, who are not pupils of the Academy.

Good board can be obtained, on the usual terms, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

Terms—$1.00 for the English branches.
$5.50 for the Languages

An extra charge will be made for instruction in Drawing, to those who wish to take lessons.

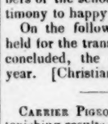
SAMUEL H. WORCESTER,
aug31 2w Preceptor.

Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Farms will meet at Concord at the Middlesex Hotel, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 2d day of September next, and will proceed to visit and examine Farms, &c., during the week. Any person desirous of having his Farm, Bog Meadow, or Fruit Trees examined for premium, may make application to the Secretary, or to either of the committee.

No application will be received after the first day of September, and none will be acted on unless accompanied by the written statement required by the rules of the Society.

JOHN S. KEYES, Sec'y.
Concord, Aug. 6th, 1850. aug. 31.



The Sixth Exhibition
—OF THE—
MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION
Will be opened at
FANEUIL AND QUINCY HALLS,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1850.

The Halls will be opened for the reception of articles on MONDAY, Sept. 2, *and all Articles for Exhibition or Premium must be entered at the Receiving Office, at* QUINCY HALL, *on or before SATURDAY, Sept. 7th.*

Further information may be obtained by application at the Rooms of the Association, in the Savings Bank Building, Tremont Street, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FRED. H. STIMPSON,
aug31 Secretary.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Cyrus Bemis, late of Framingham, in said county, yeoman, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, and six months from the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1850, are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend that service at the office of Train & Esty, in Framingham Centre, on the last Saturdays of September and January next, from four to nine o'clock in the afternoons of said days.

CHAS. R. TRAIN,
SILAS HUNT, } Commissioners.
Framingham, August 2 th, 1850. aug31 3w

Farm in Lexington for Sale.

THE Farm occupied by the subscriber, situated in the south part of Lexington, containing 28 acres of excellent land; 18 of the same being upland, divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturing; and a Swamp Wood Lot of 10 acres, on which there is a thrifty growth of Oak, Birch and Maple, and which also affords an ample supply of the best quality of muck for the barn yard. On the premises are a convenient two-story house, with kitchen, shed and chaise house adjoining, and a barn. There are a good number of large Baldwin Apple trees in full bearing, and large grafted trees of other choice varieties; also a good selection of thrifty Peach trees just coming into bearing. A Spring which rises in the pasture, flows through a considerable portion of the land, and there is a never failing well of water under cover. The location is very pleasant, being on the corner where the road leading from the centre of Lexington to Waltham Plain, intersects the old Concord Turnpike; and the house standing on elevated ground, commands an extensive and varied prospect. It is on a good road, 10 miles from Boston, 2½ miles from each of the stations of the Lexington Railroad, 2½ miles from the Fitchburg Railroad station at Waltham Factories, and a short distance from a schoolhouse, where a school is kept most of the year. A stage passes by the house three times a week from Lowell to Newton, through Waltham, and back every other day. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

GEO. W. KUHN.
Lexington, Aug. 31, 1850. 4t.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The Asa Fletcher Farm, so called, situated in the west part of Westford, one mile from Littleton Common, three miles from the Depot on the Fitchburg Railroad, and two miles from the Depot on the Stony Brook road, and seven from Lowell. The buildings upon the Farm are large and convenient; good wells of water both at the house and barn. The farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of land, we l fenced and well wooded, with an extensive Orchard and an extensive Cranberry Meadow. The farm will keep sixteen cows summer and winter, and is a desirable one for a milk farm.

The above Farm will be sold together, or the buildings and fifty or one hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. The stock and tools, with the entire crop, would be sold if desired. Any person wishing to purchase a large and good Farm would do well to call and look at the above, as the present owner will give the purchaser a bargain that shall be satisfactory. For further information inquire of the on the corner, or of druggists generally, and by Agents, who will be appointed for (post paid) to

WILLIAM LITTLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT,
104 Hanover street, Boston.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Chelsea	John Buck.
Charlestown	C. B. Rogers.
Milford	Luther Angier.
Dedham	B. Boyden.
Cambridge	A. H. Ramsay.
Clinton	A. A. Burditt.
Newton	D P. Mann.
Concord	Wolcott & Holden.
Randolph	A. H. Keith & Co.
Worcester	D. Scott.
Lowell	Carleton & Hovey.
Salem	Brown & Pierce.
Lawrence	Wilson & Whitney.
Haverhill	George A. Kimball.
Newburyport	Charles Whipple.
Andover	E. A. Russell.
Danvers	A. Town.
Jamaica Plains	J. P. George.
Woburn	E. Cooper & Son.
Lynn	A. L. Holder.
Quincy	Mrs. E. Hayden.
Amherst	E. Cowles.
N. Bridgewater	E. Southworth.
Springfield	B. K. Bliss.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord	F. H Rollins.
Nashua	T. H. Gibby.
Manchester	J. A. Perry.
Great Falls	Mark Noble.
Epping	W. F. Lawrence.
Exeter	Merrill & Brothers.
Enfield	S. G. Woods.
Walpole	E. Crosby.
Dover	D. Lathrop & Co.

IN VERMONT.

Brattleboro	J. C. Smith.
Burlington	A. C. Spear.
Bennington	S. P. Peck.
St. Albans	L. L. Dutcher.
Ludlow	W. A. Bacon.
Tamworth	E. Remick & Son.
Springfield	Burke & Boynton.
Middlebury	W. F. Russell.
Winooski Falls	W. B. Hatch.

July 20.

Evening Studies.

G. N. COMER has the honor to announce the *tenth annual* re-opening of his WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING and NAVIGATION INSTITUTE, for Evening Studies, the coming season, on and after the 2nd September.

Mr. Comer will be assisted in the Mathematical department by a gentleman, every way qualified, a graduate of Yale College; and in the Ladies' Department, which is entirely separate, by an accomplished Teacher from the West Newton Normal School. For cards of terms, &c. please call at the Institute, corner of Washington and School Streets. Open throughout the day, as usual.

aug31 2w

Wild Cherries Wanted.

500 BUSHELS WILD CHERRIES wanted at WM. B. LITTLE'S Boston Drug Store, 104 Hanover Street, corner of Salem Street.

aug21 3w.

Eggs!!

THE Subscriber will supply with the pure Shanghae Eggs, from the original stock of R. B. Forbes. The great advantage of this breed over others is that they lay from 40 to 60 Eggs to a litter. Pullets weigh from 7 to 8 lbs. Hens 9 lbs.

These Fowls are remarkable for their quiet dispositions. Orders may be left at this Office.

ALSO—A number of well-grown "Shanghae Chickens," in excellent condition. Apply to

O. N. SHANNON.
Newton Corner, August 31. tf

Farm For Sale,

SITUATED in the south east part of Lexington, containing 80 acres of land suitably divided into mowing pasturing and tillage.—Said farm has on it a good two story dwelling house, barn, and other out building; also a good variety of fruit trees, many of them young and in a good bearing state. There is also a good Peat meadow on the same, wood enough for family use. For further particulars inquire on the prem ses of HADDEUS W. SMITH. A g. 31. 3.*.

A Great Bargain!

The Subscriber offers for sale his Homestead FARM, situated in the centre of Framingham. It contains about 75 acres of most excellent Land, bounded on the river, and having a good proportion of *high land*. The soil of the whole farm is of a superior quality, and capable of producing as much as any land in the county. It is proved to be well adapted to the growth of all kinds of Fruit Trees, as well as to the grain and grass crops.

The buildings are large, and in good repair. The house is a double one, two stories high, and the barns are each of them upwards of 40 by 30 feet. The buildings command a fine southern prospect, and are shaded by magnificent elm trees. The Farm is well fenced, principally with stone—is well watered, and very easily managed. Fruit trees of the various kinds are thrifty, and in full bearing, and the location of the whole Farm, with the buildings on a gentle slope in the centre, is decidedly eligible.

Purchasers in want of a really valuable Farm are requested to call and judge for themselves.

CYRUS BULLARD.
Framingham, August 24. 3t*

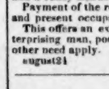
Farm for Sale.

Situated one mile from the centre of Bolton, near the Wilder place (so called,) containing between 40 and 50 acres of Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, and Pasturing, in a first rate state of cultivation The Farm is supplied with choice Fruits, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, &c. The Buildings are in a thorough state of repair; the House is large and convenient, having a never failing well of water in the kitchen. The Barn is 50 feet by 30, well constructed, with a cellar under the whole, and also supplied with water from a spring.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CEPHAS HOUGHTON.
Bolton, August 24. 6t* aug24

Farm For Sale.



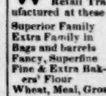
FOR SALE—a Farm situated in Troy, N H., one and a half miles south of Troy Village, and about two miles from Fitz William Village, containing one hundred and twenty acres—about thirty of which is wood and timber land; the remainder is suitably divided into Orcharding, Mowing, and Pasture Lands, and is well watered, and thoroughly fenced with stone wall, with ample House, Barn, and Sheds, in good repair.

The above Farm is pleasantly situated within a half mile of the Cheshire Railroad, and will be disposed to the purchaser at a bargain, as it must be sold to close the estate of the late Thomas J. Foristall.

For particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

BROWN NURSE, Adm'r.
Troy, N. H., August 24. 6w aug24

Farm for Sale at a Bargain,



CONTAINING 13 acres of good Land, on which is a thrifty Wood Lot, and a beautiful modern styled House, containing eight rooms—and a Barn,—both recently built of the best materials, and conveniently. There are 200 choice Fruit Trees, of various kinds,—part of a large growth—and bearing also Gooseberries and Currants in abundance. The above is delightfully situated one hour's ride from the city, in the vicinity of a flourishing Village, near Schools, Churches, and Depot. Any one wishing for a healthy and pleasant location will do well to examine the above, as it will be sold low, (with the stock and crops if desired,) if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change his business. Apply to

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To be Let.

A valuable Farm of thirty acres best quality Land, well adapted for raising vegetables, in the immediate vicinity of a Railroad Depot, a few miles from Boston. The House contains twelve rooms. Two horses, three cows, and all the necessary furniture and farming implements may be purchased at a valuation, or perhaps let with the farm. The location is in a new village, where labor and produce of every kind can find a ready market.

Payment of the rent may be made by boarding the owner and present occupant.

This offers an excellent opportunity to a respectable, enterprising man, possessing the necessary means, and none other need apply. Address Box 796, Boston Post Office.

august21 3t*

At Home.

DR. MORTON, Surgeon Dentist, No: 19 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum, will personally employ his discovery (Ether,) extract and fill teeth, and insert his beautiful artificial ones, without the slightest pain.

june8 eoptf

Fall Seeding.

PURCHASERS of Grass Seed are reminded that we have for Sale—

Northern Red Clover,
Western do do,
Southern do do,
White Clover or Honeysuckle,
Lucerne or French Clover,
Herd's Grass,
Northern Red Top,
Southern do do,
Rhode Island Fine Top,
Fowl Meadow, &c. &c.

These Seeds were selected with care, particularly for retailing, and are fresh and of superior quality

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
aug24 tf Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Superior Family Flour, Feed &c.

EARLE & THORNTON,

No 1 Eastern Rail Road Avenue, opposite the Suffolk County Flour Mills, Commercial street,

WILL keep constantly on hand, for Wholesale and Retail Trade, every variety of Flour and Feed manufactured at these mills, viz:

Superior Family	Rye Flour and Meal,	Fine Feed, Shorts
Extra Family in	Buckwheat Flour,	Corn, Rye, Oats.
Bags and barrels	Corn Meal, bolted	Bran, Sweepings.
Fancy, Superfine	and unbolted,	Oil Meal, Screenings, for fowls,
Fine & Extra Baker's Flour	Cracked Corn,	&c.
Wheat, Meal, Groats, Fine Middings		

The highest grades of Flour from these Mills stand unrivalled in this or any other market. Our customers will have every article fresh from the Mills, and at the lowest market prices.

ETHAN EARLE.
Boston, June 15. 3t C. C. G. THORNTON.

Cranberry Rakes.

250 GLOVER'S best quality Cranberry RAKES, for sale at reduced prices, at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street. 4w. aug24

Grass and Grain.

750 BUSH. Vermont Herdsgrass,
1000 do Northern Red Top,
7 tons Maine Clover Seed,
150 bushels Fowl Meadow Seed,
Winter Rye, Winter Wheat, &c., for sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. 3w aug24

Winter Rye.

A FRESH LOT, growth of 1850, just received, and for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., 16 South Market Street, during the Fair. aug24

Dr

THE POET'S CORNER.

WE MEET AGAIN.

We 'll meet again! how sweet the word—
How soothing is its sound!
Like strains of far-off music heard
On some enchanted ground.

We 'll meet again! thus friendship speaks,
When those most dear depart,
And in the pleasing prospect seeks
Balm for the bleeding heart.

We 'll meet again! the lover cries,
And oh, what thought but this,
Can e'er assuage the agonies
Of the last parting kiss!

We 'll meet again! are accents heard
Beside the dying bed,
When all the soul by grief is stirr'd,
And bitter tears are shed.

We 'll meet again! are words that cheer
While bending o'er the tomb;
For oh! that hope, so bright and dear,
Can pierce its deepest gloom.

We 'll meet again! then cease to weep,
Whatever may divide;
Nor time, nor death can always keep
The loved ones from our side.

For in the mansions of the blest,
Secure from care and pain,
In Heaven's serene and endless rest
We 'll surely meet again.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WOODLAWN:

OR THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL.

BY F. E. F., AUTHOR OF A 'MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.'

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.—CAMPBELL

'What, are you thinking of so intently, Annie?' asked Kate Leslie, of her cousin. 'You have not spoken for the last half hour.'

Annie roused herself and answered with a smile, 'Only of last night's Opera. Nothing very important, you see.'

'And what of the Opera?' pursued Kate. 'Come, I should like to hear a genuine, unsophisticated opinion of our most fashionable city amusement.'

'I was thinking less of the music, Kate!' returned Annie, 'than of the audience.'

'And of the audience!' persisted Kate.

'Well, Kate, if you will have it, I was only thinking how happy and gay they all looked. What a different world it was from any I had ever seen before; and thinking what a difference of fate there was between those elegant looking girls who sat opposite, and myself.'

'Ah! the Hautons, they are fortune's favorites indeed. They have every thing, fortune, family, fashion—and elegant, high-bred looking things they are. They called yesterday and left a card for you; but Mrs. Hauton told mamma last night that they were moving out to Woodlawn, and hoped we would return the visit there. I should like it of all things for the place is magnificent, and I am told they entertain delightfully. We have always visited in the city, but have never before been invited out of town. As soon as Mrs. Hauton is settled there, I presume we shall hear from her. Fanny Elliot spent a week with them last summer, and she said it was a continued round of dinner and evening-parties all the time. Beside invited guests, they have always preparations made for unexpected company. The table is laid every day as for a dinner-party, with silver, and I don't know how many men in attendance. And then they have a billiard room and library, and green-house and horses—and all in the handsomest style.'

'And an opera-box in town,' said Annie, with something that approached a sigh.

'Oh, yes, an opera-box and every thing else you can think of. They live in the city in the winter and their parties are always the most elegant of the season. The girls dress exquisitely, too. They import most of their things; and, in short, I don't know any one I'd rather be than one of those Hautons.'

Annie, who lived in the quiet little village of C——, where her father, the principal lawyer in the place, could just manage to maintain his family in a plain, comfortable, but rather homespun way, was rather dazzled by his picture of the Hautons; and her heart quite died within her at the idea of paying a visit among such grand people. She looked upon Kate's fearlessness on the subject with some surprise. But then Kate, she remembered, was 'used to such people.' But how should she, a little village-girl, appear among these fashionables. Then her dress, (that first thought among women,) she almost hoped Mrs. Hauton would forget to follow up her invitation.

A few days after, however, Kate entered the room, saying, 'Here is a note from Mrs. Hauton, Annie, as I expected. She wishes us to pass a few days at Woodlawn. Mamma desired me to show it to you before she answered it. So what do you say?'

'Just what you do of course,' replied Annie. 'They are almost strangers to me, you know, so you must decide for us both. I am ready to accept or refuse—'

'Oh, my dear,' interrupted Kate, quickly, 'I would not have you refuse on any account. I am particularly glad, for your sake, that the invitation should have come while you are with us. Indeed, Annie, I consider you quite in luck that we are asked just at this time.'

'How long are we to stay?' inquired Annie.

'We are invited from Monday to Wednesday, in English style,' replied Kate, 'which I like. Of all things I hate that indefinite period of 'as long as you find it agreeable,' when half your time is spent in trying to find out how long you are expected to remain, and your hostess is equally occupied in endeavoring to ascertain when you mean to go.'

Annie's eyes dilated with surprise at this definition of city hospitality, which sounded to her fresh country ears and primitive ideas as somewhat remarkable, but concluding that her cousin was in jest, she smiled as she said,

'Is it usual to fix a time for your friends' departure as it is for their coming, Kate?'

'No,' answered Kate. 'I wish it were. It would not, then, be such a formidable matter to ask them.'

'Are you in earnest?' asked Annie, looking up surprised.

'To be sure I am,' replied Kate. 'You don't know what a bore it is to have a place near the city, Annie, and to have people coming forever, without an idea when they are going.'

'Then why do you ask them at all, if you don't want them?' inquired Annie.

'Oh, because you *must*,' said Kate. 'Some expect it, to others you owe civilities; and its all very well if the time of their going was only fixed. Two or three days for people you don't care for, and who don't care for you, is long enough.'

'Plenty, I should think,' answered Annie, emphatically. 'And I should not think, Kate, there was any danger of guests under such circumstances remaining longer.'

'Much you know of it my dear!' said Kate, in a droll tone of despair. 'The less you care for them, and the greater the bores, the longer they stay. But papa and mamma have such old-fashioned notions of hospitality, that they wont adopt this new style of naming the days of the invitation. The Hautons understand the matter better.'

'Come, Annie,' said Kate, the next day, 'as we are to breakfast at Woodlawn, we shall have no time to do any thing in the morning, so we may as well pack our trunk now. I suppose you'll ride out in your gray barege,' she continued, as she opened the wardrobe to take down some of her own and her cousin's dresses.

Now as this gray barege was one of Annie's two best dresses, and which she was accustomed to think quite full dress, she hesitated, and said, with some surprise,

'My gray barege for the morning?'

'Yes, it will do very well,' continued Kate, supposing her hesitation proceeded from diffidence as to its being too plain. 'The simpler a breakfast-dress the better: and gray is always a good *unnoticeable* color.'

Annie almost gasped. If she was to begin with her barege for breakfast, what should she do for dinner. But Kate proceeded with,

'Take the sleeves out of your book-muslin, Annie, and that will do for dinner. You are always safe in white, and I suppose they will supply us with Camelias from the green house for our heads.'

'Book-muslins, short-sleeves, and Camelia's for dinner.' Annie's heart beat high between expectation and fear. She almost wished the visit over, and yet would not have given it up for the world.

Monday morning arrived, and an hour's drive brought them to Woodlawn. And as they drove up through the beautiful lawn, Annie felt that the place quite equalled her expectations.

Mrs. Hauton received them with great politeness, made a slight apology for her 'lazy girls,' who were not yet down, and showed them into the breakfast-room before the young ladies made their appearance.

They came gliding in presently, looking very elegant, dressed in the finest white lawn negligees, with the prettiest little thread-lace caps on their heads; their whole toilet fine, simple, and *recherche*, so that poor Annie felt at once the value and consolation of the expression, '*unnoticeable*,' that Kate had applied to her barege, and which had rather astonished her at the time.

They did not seem to feel called upon to apologise for their not being ready to receive their guests, but only found it 'very warm,' asked at what time they left the city, and were quite shocked at the early hour they mentioned, and thought it 'must have been very disagreeable,' and it was evident from their manner that they would not have risen so early to come and see them.

The conversation became general, if that can be called conversation which consisted of some remarks upon the long-continued drought from Mrs. Hauton, with rejoinders as to the heat and dust of the city, from Mrs. Leslie. Mr. Leslie inquired something about the state of the crops of Mr. Hautont, and Mr. Hauton asked a question or two about the new rail-road. The young ladies kept up a scattering small-talk, consisting chiefly of questions as to who had left town, and who remained yet in the city, and where the Leslies were going, etc., all of which Annie would have thought very dull, if she had not been too much oppressed by the novelty and elegance of everything around her to dare to think at all.

After breakfast a walk was proposed through the garden, and Mrs. Hauton, with Mrs. Leslie, walking on before, the young ladies followed. Mrs. Hauton commenced a long story about her head gardener, who had behaved, she said, 'very ungratefully in leaving her for a place where he could get higher wages, when she had dismissed the man she had, to take him, because he had offered to come on lower terms, and after she had kept him for a year, he had now left her, for the very wages she had given her first man; but they are all so mercenary,' she concluded with saying.

Annie could not help thinking that if a rich woman like Mrs. Hauton thought so much of additional wages, it was not surprising that her gardener, who probably had a family depending on him, did not value them less; nor did she see the call upon his gratitude for having been engaged at less than his worth.

Then Mrs. Hauton proceeded to tell Mrs. Leslie how many men they kept at work on the place, and how much they gave them a day, and at what an enormous cost they kept up the green-house, which 'was, after all, of no use to them, as they spent their winters in the city, and the girls had more bouquets sent to them than they wanted.' And then followed her complaints of the grapery, which were equally pathetic, and all was excessively pompous and prosy.

Annie was in admiration of her aunt's good breeding, which supplied her with patience and attention, and suitable rejoinders to all Mrs. Hauton's enumeration of the calls on her purse, and the plagues of her wealth. Indeed, Annie began rather to doubt whether her aunt could be as tired as she at first thought she must be, she kept up the conversation with so little appearance of effort. She did not herself listen to the half of it, but whenever she did, she always found it was some long story about the dairy-woman, who would do what she should not, or the price of the luxuries by which they were surrounded, which Mrs. Hauton seemed to think a great imposition that they could not have for nothing.

Meantime the Miss Hautons kept up a languid complaint of the heat, and asked Kate if she did not find it 'horrid.' And when Annie stopped to look at some beautiful and rare flowers, and asked their name, they replied they did not know, 'the gardener could tell her,' and seemed rather annoyed at her stopping in the sun to look at them, and wondered at her curiosity about any thing so uninteresting. Annie was something of a botanist, and would gladly have lingered over other plants that were new to her, for the garden was under the highest cultivation; but she saw that it was an interruption to the rest of the party, and they sauntered on.

She could not help, however, pausing again with an exclamation of delight before a moss rose-tree in full bearing, when Miss Hauton said, somewhat sarcastically,

'You are quite enthusiastic in flowers, Miss Cameron.'

'I am very fond of them,' replied Annie coloring at the tone in which the remark was made; 'Are not you?'

'No,' replied the young lady, carelessly, 'I don't care for them at all. I like a bouquet well enough in the winter. It finishes one's dress, but I dont see the use of them at all in summer.'

'Oh, I hate them,' added her sister, almost pettishly. 'They are such a plague. People who come out are always wanting some; and then the gardener is to be sent for, and he always grumbles at cutting them, and half the time he has not cord to tie them up, and papa sends me to the house for some. If I had a place, I would not have a flower on it; but mamma says the gardener has not any thing to do but to attend to the garden, so she will have flowers.'

'Why certainly my dear,' said Mrs. Hauton, who caught this last remark, 'what should we pay Ralston such wages to do nothing. He gets his money easy enough now. If he had merely the green-house to take care of, I think it would be too bad.'

So flowers were cultivated, it seemed, chiefly that the gardener might not gain his living without 'the sweat of his brow.'

As they came within sight of the river, to which the lawn sloped, Annie proposed that they should walk down to it; but the young ladies assured her at once that she would find it 'very disagreeable;' and asking if they were not tired, turned their footsteps toward the house.

They returned to the drawing-room, and after a little dawdling conversation, Miss Hauton took down her embroidery frame, and began to sort worsteds, while Miss Fanny produced a purse and gold beads, of which she offered to show Kate the stitch.

Kate congratulated herself in the depths of her heart, that she had foresight to arm herself with some needles and silk, and felt equal to all the emergencies of the morning; but poor Annie, one of whose accomplishments had not been to spend money and waste time in fancy work, could only offer to assist Miss Hauton in winding worsteds, by way of doing something.

Fortunately for Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Hauton's stream of talk was unceasing. She told innumerable and interminable stories (at least so they seemed to Annie) of the impositions of poor people; was very indignant at the sums they were called upon to give, and highly excited at the prices which were demanded of them, and which she thought people in more moderate circumstances were not asked. But more indignant yet was she when, on some occasions, they had not been treated with more prompt attention, and had superior comforts to others who were not as rich as themselves. She only, it seemed, expected to be put on a level with poorer people when the paying was in question. She evidently had an idea that the knowledge of her wealth was to procure her civilities which she was very angry at being called upon to pay for.

Annie thought it the longest morning she had ever passed; and when the servant announced the luncheon, she awoke as from a nightmare.

Gathering round the table, everybody eat, not from appetite, but ennui. Mrs. Hauton continued her stream of talk, (for, apparently, she had no sense of fatigue,) which now turned upon the hot-house and the price of her forced fruits.

Another hour passed in the drawing-room, in the same way, and Annie happening to be near a table, on which lay some books, took up a new review, in which she was soon absorbed. After reading a few pages she (being the first person who had looked into it) was obliged to cut the leaves, when she heard Miss Hauton say, in the same scornful tone in which she had pronounced her an enthusiast in flowers,

'Miss Cameron is literary, I see;' and Annie, coloring, again dropped the book, and returned to her wearisome place on the sofa.

Kate found to her great delight that company was expected to dinner, and when the preparation-bell rang, the girls, almost in a state of exhaustion, retired to dress.

'Kate,' exclaimed Annie, 'I am almost dead. I don't know what has tired me so, but I feel as if I had been in an exhausted receiver.'

Kate laughed.

'You should have brought some work with you, Annie. If you had only been counting stiches, as I have been, you don't know what a support it would have been to you under Mrs. Hauton's talk. She is intolerable if you listen to her—but that I did not do. However, take courage. The Langtrees and Constants, and Mereditis, are coming to dinner. Here, let me put this wreath of honeysuckle in your hair. There, it's very becoming; only, Annie, you must not look so tired,' she continued, laughing, 'or I am afraid you'll make no conquests. And Constant and Meredith are coming with their sisters.'

After half an hour's free and unconstrained chat, and conscious of a pretty and becoming toilet, refreshed and invigorated for a new attempt in society, Annie accompanied her aunt and cousin again to the drawing-room.

The new comers had arrived; a stylish-looking set—the girls in full dress, the young men so whiskered and mustachioed that Annie was surprised to hear them speak English. They were received with great animation by the Hautons, who seemed to belong to that class of young ladies who never thoroughly wake but at the approach of a gentleman.

The young men glanced slightly at Annie, and Mr. Meredith even gave her a second look. He thought her decidedly pretty, and a "new face," which was something; but after a remark or two, finding she "knew nobody," and did not belong to the clique, the trouble of finding topics of mutual interest seemed greater than he thought her worth, and so he turned to Miss Hauton; and Annie soon found herself dropped from a conversation that consisted entirely of personal gossip.

'So, the wedding has come off at last,' said Susan Hauton to Mr. Constant. 'I hope the Gores are satisfied now. Were you there? How did Mr. Langley look?'

'Resigned,' replied the young man, slightly shrugging his shoulders.

Susan laughed, though at what Annie could not very well perceive, and continued with,

'And the bride—how did she look?'

'As brides always do—charmingly, of course,' he replied, languidly. 'You ladies, with your veils, and flowers, and flounces, may set nature herself at defiance, and dare her to recognize you such as she made you.'.

'If Fanny Gore looked charming,' said Ellen Hauton, sarcastically, 'I think it might have puzzled more than dame Nature to recognize her. I doubt whether Mr. Langley would have known her under such a new aspect.'

'I think we may give him credit for differing from others on that point,' said Kate. 'A woman has a right to be thought pretty once in her life, and Cupid 's blind, fortunately.'

'Cupid may be, but Mr. Langley is not,' replied Miss Hauton, in the same careless, sneering tone. 'It's a shameful take in.'

'A take in!' repeated Kate, with surprise.

'Yes, certainly,' replied Miss Hauton. 'He did not want to marry her.'

'Then why did he?' asked Kate. 'He was surely a free agent.'

'No, he was not,' persisted Miss Susan. 'The Gores would have him; they followed him up, and never let him alone until they got him.'

'Do you believe,' returned Kate, with some spirit, 'that any man is to be made to marry against his will? There 's no force can do it.'

'But the force of flattery,' said young Meredith; 'a very powerful agent, Miss Leslie.'

'Then,' said Kate, laughing, 'every match is a "take in," on that ground. Is not every bride flattered till she feels as if she had entered a new state of being? Is not every girl turned, for the time being, into a beauty? Do you suppose any body ever yet fell in love on the truth?'

'No, indeed,' replied the gentleman. 'Truth's kept where she should be, at the "bottom of a well." A most illiberal personage, not fit for "good society," certainly.'

Then the conversation branched off to other matches, and to Annie's surprise she heard these high bred, delicate looking girls talk of their friends making 'dead sets' and 'catches,' of young men being 'taken in,' in a style that struck her as decidedly vulgar. Kate, to turn the subject, asked Mr. Constant if he had been at the opera the night before.

'I looked in,' he replied. 'Vita was screaming away as usual.'

'Oh, is not she horrid!' exclaimed Miss Hauton.

'The opera 's a bore,' pursued her sister. 'Caradori 's detestable, and Vita a horror. I hope they 'll get a new troup next winter. I am sick of this set.'

'I thought you were fond of the opera,' remarked Kate. 'You are there always.'

'Yes; we have a box, and one must go somewhere; but I was tired to death before the season was half over. Here, Mr. Meredith, hold this silk for me,' she continued, calling to the young gentleman, who was looking out of the window, meditating the possibility of making his escape to the refreshment of a cigar.

'That 's right, make him useful, Miss Hauton,' said Mr. Constant, as the reluctant Meredith declared himself most happy and honored in being so employed; but he set his back teeth firmly, and with difficulty suppressed a yawn, which was evident spite of his efforts to conquer it. Miss Hauton's animation, however, was more than a match for his indifference. He was not to be let off. Young ladies, and high-bred ones too, will sometimes pin young gentlemen, whether or no. It 's bad policy; for Annie heard him say, as he afterwards escaped and walked off the piazza with his friend, and a cigar in his mouth,

'What bores these girls are, with their confounded worsteds and nonsense.'

The evening passed in pretty much the same way. Much gossip, varied with some very bad music, for Miss Hauton sang, and like most amateurs, would undertake more than she could execute. Annie thought of the 'screamer Vita,' and that 'horrid Caradori,' and wondered that ears that were so delicate, so alive to the smallest fault in the music of others, should have so little perception of their own sins of commission.

'Oh,' said Kate, as they retired to their room at night, 'did not the Hauton's "Casta Diva" set your teeth on edge? Such an absurdity, for a girl like her to attempt what few professional persons can sing. You look tired to death, Annie, and no wonder, for, between you and I, these Hautons are very common girls. Strange! I've known them for years, and yet never knew them before. Dress and distance make such a difference.'

'They seem to have so little enjoyment in anything,' remarked Annie. 'Everything seems, in their phrase, "a bore." Now, to us in the country, everything is a pleasure. I suppose it is because we have so little,' she continued, smiling, 'that we must make the most of it.'

'Well,' said Kate, doubtfully, as if the idea was quite new to her, 'is not that better than to be weary with much?'

'And yet you would laugh at one of our little meetings,' replied Annie, 'where we talk of books, sing ballads, and sometimes dance after the piano.'

'That is primitive, to be sure,' said Kate, with something of contempt in her heart for such gothic amusements.

'It 's pleasant, at any rate,' thought Annie, as she laid her head on her pillow and remembered, with infinite satisfaction, that she had only one day more to stay among these very fine, very common people.

'And is it possible,' she thought, 'that I should be such a fool as to envy them because they looked gay and graceful across the opera house? And half of the rest of them are, doubtless, no better. Oh for one pleasant, spirited talk with Allan Fitzhugh.' And then her mind travelled off to home and a certain clever young lawyer, and she fell asleep dreaming she was in C——, and was once again a *belle*, (as one always is in one's dreams,) and awoke to another dull day of neglect and commonplaces, to return home more disenchanted of the gay world and glitter, more thoroughly contented than she ever would have been with her own intelligent and animated home, had she not passed three days at Woodlawn, amid the dullness of wealth, unembellished by true refinement or enlightened by a ray of wit.

But it was all right. To Annie had been given that which she most appreciated; to the Hautons all that they were capable of enjoying.

Would either party have changed? No. The pity was mutual, the contempt was mutual, and the satisfaction of both sides as complete as ever falls to the lot of mortals. Annie had seen the other side of the medal, and the Hautons did not know there was another side to be seen. [Graham's Magazine.

SONG FOR AUGUST.

WRITTEN BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Beneath this starry arch,
Nought resteth or is still;
But all things hold their march
As if by one great will.
Moves one, moves all;
Hark to the foot-fall!
On, on, forever.

Yon sheaves were once but seed;
Will ripens into deed;
As eave-drops swell the streams,
Day thoughts feed nightly dreams;
And sorrow tracketh wrong,
As echo follows song.
On, on, forever.

By night, I ke stars on high,
The hours reveal their train;
They whisper and go by;
I never watch in vain.
Moves one, moves all;
Hark to the foot-fall!
On, on, forever.

They pass the cradle head,
And there a promise shed:
They pass the moist new grave,
And bid rank verdure wave;
They bear through every clime,
The harvests of all time.
On, on, forever.

HUDSON BAY INDIAN MISSIONARY. The Rev. Mr. Jacobs, a Hudson Bay Missionary, came from Saut Ste. Marie on the London, on her last trip down, with his family, on his way to London, England, having been called there by the Hudson Bay Company, in whose employ he has been as a missionary in the far North West, for 12 years. He stopped a couple of days in this city, and left yesterday on the Mayflower. Mr. Jacobs is one of the "red men of the forest"—a native of Canada. He belongs to the Methodist denomination, is well educated, speaks the English language quite fluently, and is quite familiar with history, and well informed on matters and things in general. He has travelled 3000 miles in reaching this city, by land and canoes. He had his travelling tents with him. He informed us that where he had been, the bay was clear of ice only about five weeks in the year. He exhibited a specimen of their principal article of food—Pinica, or prepared buffalo meat.

He goes to Buffalo—thence to Canada, where he will leave his family—a wife and five sprightly, interesting little children—and then will cross the ocean to London for the first time.

His wife is said to be a white woman—(we should think from her brawny countenance she was a Canadian French woman,) of wealthy parents, but owing to a little romantic affair in her youthful days, in becoming enamored with Jacobs, and a clandestine marriage, she was disinherited from a large estate, and has since clung to her liege lord, sharing his fortune wherever he wandered with all the sincerity of woman's love.—[Detroit Advertiser.

DEATH OF A FORGER. *The Madison Bank Robbery, &c.*—Among the victims of the cholera on Monday night last, was a convict in the Indiana penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, named Root. The Louisville Courier, of the 16th, gives the following astounding disclosures made by him:

He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, under a charge of having robbed the bank at Madison Ia., of some 28,000, and his sentence would have expired next month. Our readers will recollect that this robbery took place about seven years since, and created great excitement at the time, and suspicion was cast upon some men occupying high places. The money was never found, and to this day, as has been ascertained by a memoranda kept by the bank, not a dollar of the stolen money has ever been put in circulation.

Root was a man of bad character, and as he was at Madison about the time of the robbery, he was pursued, arrested, and on trial was convicted of the crime, although nothing positively was proved against him, and notwithstanding he almost proved an *alibi*.

On his death bed Monday night, he freely confessed to a number of crimes and forgeries, and implicated as being connected with him in his forgery transactions a person who is reputed to be worth his thousand of dollars! He most solemnly denied having ever had anything whatever to do with the Madison bank robbery, or of knowingany thing about it either directly or indirectly.

The political growth of Ohio is one of the curiosities of the Republic. It exhibits the expansive power of the Representative system in a remarkable manner. Mr. Mansfield writing from Ohio gives the following in a table of the increase of the Representatives in Congress, after each successive census:

From	1803 to 1813	Ohio had	1
"	1813 to 1823	" "	6
"	1823 to 1833	" "	13
"	1833 to 1843	" "	19
"	1843 to 1850	" "	21

When Ohio had one Representative Virginia had nineteen. Now Virginia has fifteen and Ohio twenty-one. The man now lives in his plain frame house on the banks of the Miami who was for ten years the *sole* Representative of the Ohio, in the Congress of the United States! No parallel to this fact can be found on record. Should Congress advance the ratio of representation from 70,000 (the present number,) to 90,000, still the Representatives of Ohio will greatly increase.

THE HONORARY GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, to which it is proposed to raise Gen. Scott, has at the present time no existence. Both the office and the title were abolished by Congress in 1799. In fact, Washington has been the only person in our entire history who ever received the appointment of Lieutenant-General, and he only occupied the office for a short time, in the *quasi* war against the French Directory, being soon promoted to the rank of "full General," the same position which he held during the Revolutionary war. The latter dignity is two grades beyond that of Major-General, now vested in Gen. Scott, and is second only to the rank of Field Marshal, which has never existed in our service. It is proposed now, as a mark of especial honor to Gen. Scott, to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General, so far at least as pertains to its honorary character.

DEATH OF MISS SARAH PURBECK, OF SALEM.

SALEM, Aug. 28.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The papers of the city have announced to the public the sudden and very unexpected termination of the extraordinary and almost incredible sickness and sufferings of Miss Sarah Purbeck. She died on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst. For nearly nineteen years she has endured an amount of bodily pain and distress which has very seldom been known in all the varied visitations of the "woe"

"Of man's first disobedience."

In years past statements or descriptions have been published, at different times, by visiters from abroad, which were doubtless intended to be true to the life, but in all which, so far as I have seen, there were serious errors in point of fact, or exaggerations of some particular forms of the deeply affecting reality. Many who have read these, have probably regarded the whole case as if there must be something in it not only anomalous in human experience, but also as if in some mode or degree there was a pretension of suffering which could not easily be reconciled with the character so confidently attributed to the sufferer.

It was in consequence of some such impression or view of the case, produced by the glowing account which a correspondent of some of the public journals had given of it, that, in Nov. 1848, a letter was addressed from a gentleman in the interior of Pennsylvania to the Postmaster in Salem, requesting through him an answer to certain inquiries by some one who might be willing to attend to the subject. The letter was answered as follows:

SALEM, Dec. 13, 1848.

MR. D**** H*****.

Dear Sir,—The Postmaster has just put into my hands the letter which you have forwarded respecting Miss Purbeck. Perhaps there are few who are better acquainted with the case, than I have been for about twelve years. What you have read is an exaggerated view of it; and yet the truth is sufficiently marvellous. When about fourteen years old, Sarah Purbeck had a severe sickness,—a fever, with a large gathering of carbuncle, in the lower part of the back. This was *lanced*, and I believe there is reason to think that it was lanced *unskilfully*. She herself has always felt that some nerves of the spine were injured in that rough operation to which she was subjected. Not far from the same time, she received a severe blow in the upper part of the spine, by being thrown from a sleigh.

When twenty years old her spasms commenced, or became so violent and frequent as to cause her to give up her needle and all domestic work. It is now seventeen years, the present month, since she has been an object of very peculiar attention and sympathy. During all this time she has kept her chamber and her bed. Her disease is unquestionably in the nervous system, but has hitherto baffled all remedies, and is in the main a profound mystery to the physicians who have attended her. In the opinion of one who has seen her the most, if her case was related to him by a medical man, his account would be treated as the merest tale of fiction that was ever invented.

In the twelve years that I have known her, her spasms and other symptoms have varied very much. She *sits* in her bed, and never lies down upon a pillow; she has a matrass behind her, against which she is often thrown by her spasms, but upon which it is seldom that she can be said to lean. I have heard her say that, "if she could lean for one half hour against a pile of wood, she would account it a luxury indeed."

She used to strike her face very violently with the palm of her right hand, and sometimes when her head was swollen with an abscess, which discharged at the ear and mouth, and when her face was so exquisitely sensitive that she could not bear upon it the weight of a cambric handkerchief! In some of her spasms, her mouth is opened to the utmost, and then shut with an impulse which has crushed several of her teeth. Her shoulder-blade—the right, I believe—often makes a noise as if dislocated, and wrenched to and fro.

She swallows with great difficulty, and takes but little of nourishment. She has a strong tendency to diarrhœa or dysentery; and hence cannot take some kinds of food, which she otherwise might. As to her "not sleeping one minute at a time, for seventeen years," *it is not true*. Yet it is more nearly the fact than many will believe. For some years she used to fall into a state of sleep about four o'clock in the morning, and continue so, with intervals of a moment or two of interruption, from half an hour to an hour. For some years subsequently, she took great quantities of a preparation of opium, and would go into what she called her "still spasms." These lasted from one to two hours, and occurred three or four times in twenty-four hours. She did not think herself to be *sleeping*, but she undoubtedly was. And though in general she speaks as if she had *no* sleep, that other people call sleep, it is certain to my mind, that she often is lost in unconsciousness; but it is generally for very brief periods, somewhat like the sleep of an exhausted man, riding on horse-back over a bad road!

But in all her sufferings, she has exhibited the sweetest spirit of a resigned and humble Christian. One of her sayings may be of service to you and to others. "We never can be happy until we *sink into the will of God!*"

Her aged father, 92 or 93 years old, has a pension of $96, as a soldier of the revolution. This is all the dependence of himself and his suffering daughter, except the liberality of friends. His other children can afford them no pecuniary aid. The mother, a most excellent old lady, died about three years ago. This was an irreparable loss to poor Sarah. She is now taken care of by a pious female, who acts as a domestic in the kitchen and as a nurse. She has also very kind attentions from her nieces and other relations.

But being as she is so dependent upon charity, she is often in great solicitude. She falls in arrears, and is exceedingly troubled. Although she is a regular member of the First Baptist Church in this city, some circumstances have led her to feel towards myself as if her pastor. She loves Christians of all names, and has a very strong attachment to the *Friends*, or *Quakers*, among whom she has some *friends* and I.

Individuals abroad, as well as here in Salem, have remembered her in their most substantial tokens of sympathy. She is always most grateful for the very least of these. Two years since, I found it necessary to make a special collection of means to cancel her bills,—which in the circumstances, are very moderate, but which exceed her regular and occasional receipts by the amount perhaps of $75 or $100. She has been much troubled, for several months, from her inadequate supplies; and when you consider how long it is that she been an object of charity, it may not surprise you. If she does not have aid from some quarter very soon, I shall try, myself, another effort. [This was done.] She is a very worthy object of the bounty of the humane and the Christian.

I write you this in great haste, amidst overwhelming cares and toils; and though a perfect stranger, I pray God that we may meet in a better world, after doing some good in this.

Very respectfully yours,
****** * *********

The latter part of the foregoing letter would have here been omitted, if it were not for the reproachful fact, that the pecuniary wants of this afflicted sufferer were the occasion of intensely painful solicitude, and an inconsolable aggravation of her calamity, during the greater part of the last year and a half. The trial in this respect may be somewhat understood, if the reader has a strict principle of honesty, and a most delicate sense of the obligation to fulfill every promise, expressed or implied;—and will then consider what his feelings would be, if obliged to be at an expense of eight dollars per week, with a variable income, not exceeding upon an average *five*, or at most, *six* dollars.

She was kindly remembered by a few persons, who did not wait to be called upon to aid her. And in cases not few and not far between, she felt that under a special burden she had experienced relief in a mode, and at an hour, which called forth the warmest tribute of gratitude to a guardian providence. But in her last months especially, her grief and anguish from the delay of attention to her unavoidable arrearages were, in her own estimation, incalculably greater than all which she at any time had endured in her complicated bodily distresses. Of all this, however, not a word would be said in this notice of the deceased, if it were not far too common for those who know something, and much, even, of the wants and woes of others, to excuse themselves from all personal duties in regard to them, by presuming or taking for granted that there is not the slightest occasion to minister to such wants and woes from their own substance and their generous sympathy. And it really seems as if many persons supposed that any sum given in charity must, of course, be improvidently expended, if it does not procure at least ten times as much of necessaries and of comforts as can be purchased with any other money in the world.

We read of those who, in times of old, sought glory of men, by sounding a trumpet before *themselves* whenever they did their deeds of alms. Some, in our day, sound their loudest trumpet *after* the unfortunate *recipients* of their mis-called charity. "*Miserable comforters*" are all such benefactors!

In a more extended notice of the deceased, it would be in my power to say much respecting the remarkable loveliness of the spirit of patience, which never failed, although at times tried as by fire itself, from causes like those first mentioned, and from other causes to which I forbear to make any distinct allusion. In all her sufferings, the consolations in her Christian hope and love have abounded in largest measure. If she had nothing of this world's goods, she had spiritual riches of priceless value. More delightful realizations of the blessedness of a vital union, by a sincere faith of the heart, to the Redeemer of the world, can seldom, if ever, have been enjoyed by any of all the multitude, who, through much tribulation, have entered into his rest and glory.

I would add in a word, that for several years past, there had been a very material diminution of the spasms, which formerly were so painful to witness, and in general those who visited the chamber where the scene has now closed, have had far less of occasion to make an unwonted exertion of fortitude and self-control.

P. S.—Mr. Aaron Purbeck, the father of Sarah, and the oldest man in Salem, died this morning (the 22d.) He would have been ninety-five years old next October. Sarah would have been forty-one, if she had lived until the next month.

[Corresp. Traveller.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—On Monday evening Prof. C. Dewey, of Rochester, delivered an address before the Natural History Society, in which he made some objections to existing systems of classification, and pointed out a field of labor for the young naturalist.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Leland, of Columbia, S. C., addressed the alumni, in which he gave the results of forty years of observation and experience.

In the evening, we listened to the prize speaking, and a very able and eloquent discourse from Hon. H. B. Stanton. Premiums were awarded to R. J. Adams, of Granville, New York, M. J. Lyman, of Bennington, Vt., and Charles Newman, of Great Barrington. Mr. Stanton has been known in former days as an abolition lecturer. He is now a lawyer in the State of New York, and is a strong advocate for a middle course between ultraism and conservatism.

On Wednesday the crowd was great—the meeting of the alumni was one of great interest. The exercises of the graduating class were very good, and well sustained the character of the College. At the close of the forenoon exercises, an address was delivered by D. D. Field, Esq. of New York, in which he showed how an American literature could be formed, that we had an abundance of materials, and should use them.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on thirty-one young gentlemen—the graduating class. The degree of A. M. was conferred on ten young men in course, among whom was Rev. Daniel Wright, Jr. of Scituate, an alumnus of Harvard. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Samuel Bowles, Jr. of Springfield, Geo. Landon, M. D. of New York, and James Parton, of New York.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Eli Smith, Missionary to Beirut, and that of LL. D. on Rev. Chester Dewey, of Rochester, N. Y.

[Springfield Reporter.

DISTRESSING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—We learn from the Natchez Free Trader, that Miss Sarah Fulton, a lovely and interesting young lady of 19 years, belonging to Franklin county, Miss., came to her death on Sunday, the 4th instant from the bite of a mad dog about four weeks previous. The Free Trader says:

"Miss Fulton, on Saturday morning, felt shooting pains from the place where she had been bitten in the arm, ascending towards her neck and throat, but was well enough to ride some distance to attend a temperance barbecue. The day being hot, much water was drunk, and while attempting to drink, the poor girl felt an unaccountable spasm, or chill, pervade her frame, which prevented her from drinking. As she rode home she grew worse, and told the gentleman who accompanied her that she would die of canine madness. The paroxysms soon became dreadful; her mouth constantly filling with saliva, and throwing out foam, which had to be wiped away constantly. Her distressed and hoarse breathing could be heard for many hundred yards. Nature sunk under the awful struggle in about twenty-four hours, and death came to her relief on Sunday evening, the day after she was taken ill. What is most awful, and fills the community far and near with a pervading gloom, is the fact, that Mrs. Fulton, a widow, and the mother of Miss Sarah, was bitten much worse than her daughter, by the same dog; a negro, belonging to them, was also bitten, neither of whom, as yet, have felt the symptoms of the disease."

PRESIDENT TAYLOR. The friends of Temperance have much reason, without any reference to politics, to mourn the death of General and President Zachary Taylor. He has done much to promote the cause of sobriety, both in the army and navy; and in various other places, where his influence was exerted and acknowledged. He has been a strict teetotaller for more than twenty years; and for several years previous to his brilliant career in Mexico, he not only caused Temperance societies to be formed among the soldiers, at the garrison under his command, west of the Mississippi, but also caused scores of Temperance papers, among which were large quantities of the *Worcester Cataract*, to be distributed among them. [Gardiner (Mo.) Cataract.

THE REMAINS OF THE FLORIDA ARMY (now ordered to Texas) consists of twenty-two companies. The change will be a relief to most of them, inasmuch as those stationed in the interior have suffered severely from diarrhœa. The efforts to remove the remainder of the Florida Indians from their hammocks and homes has proved unavailing, a few only consenting to go. They consent however to occupy whatever land the Government may assign them, and promise to be peaceful. Col. Sumner, of the dragoons, arrived at Fort Laramie from Fort Leaven worth July 6, with fifty mounted infantry, enroute to the crossing of the Arkansas, where he is to join the main body of his command, consisting of a battery of artillery and one squadron of the first dragoons.

COMMENCEMENT AT BOWDOIN.—We understand that the two principal Literary Societies in College have united to celebrate this anniversary—an excellent arrangement, considering the limited time; and that an oration before them is expected from Mr. Butler of Vermont, and a poem from Mr. Upton of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Sprague of Albany, N. Y., is expected to address the Phi Beta Kappa, and Mr. Weston of Gorham, to deliver a poem. [Portland Mirror.

LICENTIOUS PAPERS IN LONDON. It was stated at the recent London anniversaries, that "there are not less than ten stamped newspapers of an infidel tendency, whose circulation throughout the country is not less than 11,000,000. Of unstamped newspapers there are six, whose circulation is 6,240,000. Of miscellaneous publications of light and evil tendency, not less than 10,400,000. Of the worst class of all, a circulation of 525,000; making a total of